

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 28.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose St., Regina. T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

A. B. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Hole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. F. SIZE, Surgeon Dentist. Will be in Moose Jaw on the 8th and 30th of each month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Twelve years professional practice in Ontario, Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Debentures; Mortgage; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation; easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Russell Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 29th. C. D. J. Christie, C.R. H. F. Dreyer, R.S.

X'mas 1894, New Years 1895

Now is the winter of our discontent, but notwithstanding should you require any articles in our lines, namely,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, the pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD. Terms Cash.

MUSIC! For the Winter Season.

Alexander Hall wishes to give notice to the public that he has rented from Mr. Thos. Healey his room, which is 25 x 40, and is prepared to let it out for dances, concerts and other parties, etc., at reasonable terms. Mr. Hall is also prepared to take pupils for singing, piano forte and organ lessons, also classes for instruction in the theory of music. Terms for Winter Season. Playing at dances, hours from 9 to 1 a.m., \$3.00; after these hours \$5.00. Playing at evening parties \$3.00. Organ Rentals \$2.00. Piano or organ lessons at Mr. Hall's rooms \$3.00 per quarter; at residence \$2.00 per quarter. Singing lessons \$2.00 per quarter of 12 lessons. Music provided for balls, evening parties, entertainments, etc. The above to date from Dec. 1st, 1894.

Lumber

Coal and wood is what every one must have at this time of the year and we can supply both at the right prices. Cord wood or cut into stove lengths. The celebrated Hazzard Mine Souris Coal, the most economical fuel on the market. Just the thing for these hard times; to try it is to be convinced.

E. Simpson & Co.

GALT COAL

SEASON 1894.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Lump, when taken from car, \$5.95
" " " " shed, 6.20
" " delivered 6.50
Nut, taken from car or shed, 5.00
" delivered 5.50

TERMS STRICTLY & POSITIVELY CASH.

We have received a splendid assortment of Christmas fruits and peels, also a full line of hand-painted lamps that we are making a specialty of for X'mas presents. We have arriving this week all kinds of nuts, apples, oranges, lemons and grapes, and last, but not least, you should call and see our direct importation of the famous Ceylon Blend Tea in 1, 2, 3, and 5 lb. caddies.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

I. M. CHALMERS.

During the month of JANUARY we will offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishing, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Etc.

AT : ACTUAL : COST : FOR : CASH : ONLY.

This is undoubtedly the Greatest Offer of the Season.

See the bargains.

We are offering the best of goods at prices that will surprise the most fastidious. Certain lines we almost give away.

RAW FURS Ship To JAS. McMILLAN & CO., INCORPORATED. EXPORTERS OF FINE NORTHERN FURS. 200 to 212, 1st Ave. North, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Furnace size, \$9.50
Stove size, 9.50

All orders left with Messrs. Wilson & McDonald will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ROSS.

STOCK TAKING.

In accordance with the general rule of all first class Business Houses it is customary at this season of the year, just before Stock-Taking, to go through the stock and pick out all the odds and ends in all classes of goods, and throw them out at reduced prices in order to make room for New Styles and goods for the next season's trade.

We are going over the stock at present and

Every Odd Piece Must Go!

So look out for bargains. Cost price don't cut any figure. We are bound to make this the biggest success of any clearing sale yet, and will set the prices so low that the goods will sell themselves. Save your dollars and we will exchange them for a larger parcel than you ever received before for the same amounts.

IN CLOTHING

An \$8.50 suit Men's Clothes for \$5, a \$10 suit Men's Clothes for \$5.50 and so on. Now is the golden opportunity! Men's Overcoats, fur and cloth, also Boys',—all reduced proportionately. Men's Underwear at 50 cents per suit,—goods that are worth 50 per cent. more—and heavy-ribbed at \$1.00 a suit; "Extra" all-wool at \$1.35 a suit, and up to \$5.50—any price or quality—we can SUIT you.

FURS & FUR GOODS

Anything you want—the price will be so low that it will be no obstruction to your buying.

Remnants:

Of course there is a big pile of them in every line of goods.

Dress Goods, Flannels, Flannelettes, Prints, Gingham, Tweeds, Linings, Towellings, Cretonnes, Remnants of Everything.

In the pile you'll find some

Rare Bargains.

See our grey flannel at 18 cents per yard; flannelette at 7 cents worth 10; shirting gingham at 7 cents worth 10. Towels from 5 cents up—many lines worth from 40 to 50 per cent more. Take a look at the reduced prices of CARPETS: to clear them out.

Boots and Shoes

We excel. A good felt cong or bal. reduced to \$1.75. Nice medium grain bal., flannel-lined, reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.25.

Now is the time to secure choice bargains. Times are hard, we are aware; but by helping our customers this way, they are helping us too. By inspecting these goods you will save money.—AT

T. W. Robinson's

N.B.—Will quote you more prices next week. A special blend of Black Tea at 18 cts. per lb.

The Legend of Estevan.

I was both amused and shocked in reading the production of "A Scribe" in your last week's issue; amused to see in what plausible language can be couched "ways that are dark and deeds that are evil," and shocked by the irreverent use of Scripture phraseology in describing such scenes and such a triumph. I was more than pleased, however, with the term applied to those over whom King Ahab holds sway: "the children of Israel," which is very appropriate, considering that they are a spurious branch of the same stock of Israelites that graced or rather disgraced the land of Hirsch for the past two years; so identical, in fact, in certain well known traits of character that an ordinary observer could scarcely distinguish between them. The truth is briefly this: Intellectually and morally they are precisely similar and not at all dissimilar to those children of Israel, pharisaical priests, hypocritical levites and blood-thirsty hoodlums—of whom it was spoken some nineteen hundred years ago: "The servant is not greater than his lord; if they have persecuted me they will also persecute you."

Your correspondent gives a good illustration of "the ways that are dark" when he describes what transpired after the second campaign during which the back-honored man promised to leave the engaging of a teacher to his successor in office. It is claimed that the petition of the ha' penny dood, King Ahab's scullion, stiffened his back-bone. Poor man! How grievously you were injured in the house of your friend; you "heard not" when spoken to by thirty-seven of the responsible householders of Estevan,—but the voice of a few of the publican's best var-room supporters, most of whom were not house-holders, "straightened your back-bone." When you sent those notorious charges to Regina with the idea that the whole North-West government was at your command, you stated that it was to please your neighbors. Now we know who alone you regard as your neighbors and also how little you regard your oath of office. But we can't wonder at it. Like generates like every time. But we are inclined to believe that the high priest of the children of Israel had much to do in "straightening his back-bone." He was the second on the list who asked this pious man to belie his promise, in other words, to tell a deliberate falsehood to gratify the malice of King Ahab. Did this High Priest sell or give gratis, an indulgence to tell this falsehood, or did he promise abolition after the object was accomplished? We know not, but we were told of a copious coat of white-wash, that was applied, in lieu of abolition, by this High Priest, to the person of his levite at the Christmas evening entertainment which rendered the levite as pure as a cherub—in his own eyes. Perhaps the High Priest promised to prepare a more permanent paradise for himself and his faithful followers (or, it may be, his blind leaders) the "children of Israel." He employed much precious time in decorating a ball-room some weeks ago, and his levite pronounced it in the public press "a perfect paradise." After all, notwithstanding the opinion of very many, he is more useful than ornamental, for such a paradise is much more congenial to their natures and it is to be hoped that it will obviate the necessity of their being cast into the sulphurous atmosphere of school.

Your scribe omitted to tell the tragic end of the man of small stature (and smaller mind). After doing the dirty work of King Ahab for a whole year he discovered that the way of the transgressor is hard, and moreover that the devil is a hard master, and in a moment of remorse he, Judas-like, went out and hanged himself (officially).

"And there was feasting and rejoicing that night in Israel" says your scribe. But he omitted to say that there was also drinking of the devil's fire-water and he neglected to tell that all this took place in the synagogue of the children of Israel over which the publican is chief ruler. Some call this place the synagogue of Satan, but both terms are equally applicable. This disgraceful reveling was a fitting thanksgiving service in view of the victory which was accomplished. No wonder the priest and levite could look on with pious complacency at the fiendish orgies of their spiritual children.

In conclusion I give your readers a short appropriate poem which is respectfully (I) dedicated to King Ahab, the priest, the levite, the publican, his dupes, and all of a similar stripe. It has no reference whatever to the Whites:

Up west on the Souris in a certain direction, Lies a school district called Estevan Section; Israelite stricken in all sorts of senses Who are beggared in intellect, steeped in offences, Pestered by prejudice, spleen and confusion, Plunged in the vortex of mental debauch, Grumbling and growling in every direction; Discord runs rampant in Estevan Section.

Of the chief theme of their virulent squabble, (And one about which they incessantly gabble, At home and abroad with unsparring avidity)

Showing the strength of native stupidity, Showing the seeds of congenial animosity, Poisoning the ear of humane generosity, Is maligning the teacher in every direction, Prone to expel him from Estevan Section.

Foiling his temper with brazen audacity, Sneering and chiding his lack of capacity, Malignly calumniating, his morals degrading, All his expressions and actions upbraiding, If he has virtues, they've silt to fling over them.

If he has talents they cannot discover them, Were he the archetype of humane perfection He'd find persecution in Estevan Section.

Everything placed to retard and to puzzle him, Some would cajole him, others would muzzle him, Some prone to back-bite and others to bully him, Were he as pure as a cherub they'd sully him.

If there is one who would sweeten his chalice, They mark him the target for cannon-mouthed malice, A furious bug-bear in Estevan Section.

Some have a notion that truly is comical, Extremely ludicrous, but still economical, Tis that a child who is kept home at labor Should learn quite as much as his school-going neighbor;

If to the school-roll his name be appended, That should suffice, though he seldom attend it, Should he prove dolous, the whole imperfection.

Is charged to the teacher in Estevan Section, Oft two trustees, too, with crawling docility Make tools of themselves with a bogus gentility,

Pompously futile, or downed by dosage They barter their power for a mouthful of postage;

Swayed by self-interest—or mental opacity, They pander like Pilate to mobbish voracity;

Vainly to them need he sue for protection— God help the teacher in Estevan Section!

Strange! a community living as neighbors, Helping each other in social labors, Practicing friendship with earnest amicoses And rigidly tucked up in platy's laces, Flocking in compact to hear the same

proachers, Cannot agree about schools and their teachers.

One would suppose upon gravest reflection That they "never should have one in Estevan Section."

—ONE OF THE WRITERS.
"The descendants of Barabas."

Grand Masquerade and Hockey Match.

The first skating en masse of the season was held in the skating rink on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance of spectators. Some forty-five masqueraders appeared, in costumes as varied and as interesting or amusing as well as could be imagined. The ice was in excellent condition.

The negro and negress characters were well sustained. The clowns also appeared to good advantage, so much so that the first prize was awarded to Norman Bellamy who represented "Dick Pastel." Barnum's celebrated funny man, Special mention must be made of "Hard Times," impersonated by James Fowler to the Queen's taste, and "The Moose Jaw Times," by F. Porter.

The ladies' masques, some twenty-five in number, were prepared with good taste and at considerable expense. Miss Powell, as the "Crown Princess," was awarded the palm. Miss Belle Baker as "Sunflower," Miss McKnight as the "Flower Girl," and Miss Eva Porter as the "Bride," won equal honors. Miss Latham looked charming as "A Young Widow," so one of the judges said. Miss Stella Crozier as the "Scottish Shepherdess" also deserves special mention. The ladies impersonating "Snow-flake" (3) looked well. Space will not permit us to name many masqueraders who well personated different characters. The prizes were awarded as above stated, and consisted of a handsome toilet box and an album of considerable value.

After the masques were removed, an interesting game of hockey, between picked sides, for a box of cigars presented by the president, took place. Mr. Geo. Keyes captained one side and Wm. Simington the other. W. J. Nelson acted as referee, and decided the contest in favor of Mr. Keyes' team by two goals to one.

A Boon to Housewives.—One bottle of English Sparin Liment completely removed a mysterious propensity in the removal from home of hard, soft, or calloused hands, blood spurs, splinters, curbs, warts, and sprains. GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by W. W. Bels.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Keep the Leaves Clean.

One of the difficulties in the cultivation of plants in a sitting room is that the dry air and dust tend to clog the pores of the leaves. Deprived of the rain which would naturally cleanse them, and not often watered with a rose pot or syringe, the plants kept in a room are apt gradually to lose their health and look miserable, if they do not altogether die. The best remedy for this is the regular use of a small piece of soft old sponge with slightly warm water, and if a little soft soap is added, all the better. Especially is this necessary in the winter, when dust is rife, and as "dusting" is then at its weakest point a thorough cleansing during the cold months will result in freedom from it during the summer. Practice and delicate handling are needed for success. Some plants are much easier to sponge than others. Amongst these may be mentioned the India-rubber plant, and also small specimens of palms, both of which need frequent washings with water. Orange trees and many other plants exude a kind of sticky, essential oil, which catches the dust; they, therefore, require special attention. Aspidistras and many other plants need spraying often to keep them in health; in fact, all plants with evergreen foliage, and others which will bear it, are strengthened and improved by the free use of the sponge.

Kerosene In Washing.

Directly after breakfast the boiler is put over the stove with one half of water, half a cake of hard soap shaved fine, and two tablespoonfuls of kerosene. Let this come to a boil and add two or three pailfuls of water as may be required and put in the cleanest clothes dry; let them come to a boil and remain over the fire twenty minutes. Take them out and put in the towels and other things and wash them in the same way. Pour enough water over the clothes in the tub to cool them sufficiently to enable one to wring them out of the suds, and put them at once in the rinsing water which has been heated and made ready for use. After standing a short time, the clothes may be wrung out and are ready for the line. Nothing need be rubbed unless a collar or wrist band may be the better for it. Some very particular persons put the clothes in a tub before rinsing and pour boiling water over them, letting them stand in it until cool enough to handle before wringing them out to be rinsed.

Washed clothes are washed out of the suds, after the white ones have been dipped in. In using kerosene, the only skill required is to use the right amount of it, a tablespoonful to a pail of water. It is about the size of a small egg, and a little practice soon teaches one how to manage. Putting the clothes in the boiler dries them and labor and answers every purpose.

Useful Recipes.

Anderson Jelly Roll.—Use one-half cup of flour, one-half cup of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of cream-tartar and one-fourth teaspoonful of soda and two eggs. Bake in a thin sheet and spread while warm with jelly; it may be served with whipped cream.

Carrots and Beets.—Scrape carrots, wash and cut into dice together with an onion, put into a saucepan in boiling water and cook until tender; drain and set back. Have a pint of boiling milk in a small saucepan, season with salt and pepper; mix together one tablespoonful of flour and one of butter and stir into the boiling milk; when it boils up pour over the carrots. Wash beets carefully so as not to break the skin, cook until tender, pare and cut into dice. Season with salt and pepper and a generous bit of butter, stir together until very hot, then serve.

Mangoes.—Get small, green muskmelons or cantaloupes. Cut a small square from the side of each and with a teaspoon scrape out all the seeds. Make a brine of one part of salt to a gallon of water. Cover the mangoes with it while they boil. Let them stand two days, then drain and stuff with the following mixture: Two quarts of chopped cabbage, one cup of white mustard seed, three tablespoonfuls of celery seed, two tablespoonfuls of salt, half a cupful of grated horseradish. Fill each mango with this mixture and then each put an onion and a small cucumber. Place the square back, the together and pour boiling vinegar over them. Use a bit of alum in the vinegar.

Cream Sponge Cake.—This is a familiar recipe to old housekeepers but is repeated for the benefit of beginners. Break two eggs into a cup and fill up with sweet cream, one cup of sugar, one and a half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Tomato Jelly For Salads.—Peel and stew eight medium sized tomatoes. Melt one-quarter of a box of gelatin in a quart of a cup of water and add to the tomato which has been rubbed through a strainer and seasoned with salt and pepper. Pour into a mould and set on ice to harden. When cold garnish with crisp lettuce leaves and pour over all a mayonnaise dressing.

Fried Apples.—Select large rather tart apples, wash and slice them across without peeling. Have the slices about half an inch thick. Have a tablespoonful of butter hot in a saucepan and lay the apples in to brown. If a sweet sauce is liked sprinkle on a little sugar and cinnamon before turning the slices. Another way is to brown them in hot salt pork fat without sweetening.

Puddings.

Apple Pudding, No. 1.—Cook a pint of coarse Indian meal in two quarts of rich milk till it thickens. Take it from the fire, stir in a quart of cold milk, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of white flour, a quart of finely chopped tart apples and two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon. Pour into a deep pudding dish and bake slowly for three hours stirring often during the first hour. It is best cooked sitting in a shallow pan of water. Serve with or without liquid sauce.

Apple Pudding, No. 2.—Peel, slice and stew in a little water till soft enough to mash, six medium tart apples. Into the sauce which they make stir a large tablespoonful of butter, three of sugar, and the juice and grated yellow rind of a lemon. Stir two tablespoonfuls of flour into two cupfuls of greater bread crumbs, mix this with the apples, and then stir in two well-beaten eggs. If the mixture is too thick, add a few spoonfuls of water. Turn into a buttered pudding dish, and bake for forty minutes. Serve with hard sauce.

Apple Manicua Pudding.—Dissolve four tablespoonfuls of manioca in a quart of water, and in a farina kettle over the fire stir till it thickens. When it cools, stir in two eggs beaten together with a tablespoonful of butter, sweetening to taste. In the bottom of a pudding dish place a layer of stewed and sweetened eighth of apples, flavor with lemon, pour over the manioca and bake.

Apple Ginger.—Boil to a thick sirup two pounds of white sugar with three-half-pints of water, adding one ounce ginger as the sirup boils. Pare, core and quarter two pounds of hard apples. When tender remove to a dish, then boil in the sirup until they are transparent, cooking so gently that they will not break. Remove the apples to a deep dish and pour over them the sirup.

Apple Compote.—Boil one part of sugar and two of water for a few minutes, then simmer in the sirup small apples, pared and cored. When tender remove to a dish and boil the sirup down to one-third the original quantity. Pour over the apples. Serve cold with cream.

Apple Cream.—Boil whole apples until soft; press through a sieve and add a generous quantity of white sugar and the juice of one lemon. Heat the sugar to a stiff froth, add to the apples, beat all until white and serve on glass dishes.

JAPAN AND THE WESTERN NATIONS

They Have The Brains And The Energy To Make Use Of What They Have Learned From Western Civilization.

What a dangerous commercial rival Japan has already become to the Western nations is shown by some significant figures in La Caine City. Within the last ten years the introduction of machinery and the endeavor to manufacture articles cheaply and in large quantities has transformed the native industries. Japanese pottery is no longer bought merely for its artistic qualities. It is now made by patterns and exported in quantities. In 1894 1900 workmen made 73,500,000 pieces; in 1898 some 27,000 workmen made 126,000,000 pieces. The exportation rose from half a million pieces, valued at \$1,200,000, in the former year, to a million and a half, worth \$2,400,000, in the latter. In the manufacture of silk goods there is a like development. Though the Japanese are not yet able to make dress goods more cheaply than those of Europe, and though they do not dye their silks, the exports rose from \$135,000 in 1887 to \$1,800,000 in 1891; in which year, too, \$2,800,000 worth of silk handicrafts were sent out. The same holds good of other products peculiar to the country, of lacquer, of bronzes, and of paper. Besides the Japanese paper, they now manufacture excellent paper like ours.

But it is in the manufactures imported from the West that the progress of Japan is most surprising. That in some of these she must shortly drive the Western nations from the Eastern markets seems inevitable. After the Paris Exposition of 1875 the Japanese Government imported from Europe the most improved machinery for cotton spinning, and distributed it in certain provinces. In 1884 there were 35,000 spindles; now there are over 330,000; the 31,000,000 pounds of raw cotton imported in 1889 had become 67,000,000 in 1891; up to that year the greater part had come from China, but since then the supply has been taken from British India. The country is steadily diminishing its importations of manufactured articles and increasing that of raw material. The 57,000,000 pounds of textiles imported in 1889 had sunk to 25,000,000 in 1891; in 1893 Hong Kong, a British colony, bought half a million dollars' worth of Japanese cotton cloth. The Japanese have already begun to supply their own markets with the goods formerly furnished by Europe, and have invaded the centres of distribution in which the West has hitherto held a monopoly. With the best machinery of the West at their command, with their recognized artistic and inventive skill, with labor paid 12 cents a day for a man and 6 cents for a woman, they should be able to undersell any competitor. Other European manufacturers have also taken root. Japan exported in 1890 matches worth fifteen hundred thousand dollars, and one firm alone sent 80,000 cases of soap to China, which also sent half a million umbrellas and millions of umbrella frames. The Government is developing the metal industries for commercial purposes as well as for war. The Japanese have rope-walks, glass works, brick yards, breweries, tanneries, in which European processes are used; they make Portland cement, sulphuric acid; they manufacture shoes, cloth, knit goods, and hat hats on European models, and lately they have started a watch factory. This represents a development of ten years at the most. The Japanese have come to the West for the educational system, for the laws, for the warships, for the military system, for the mechanical devices; they are now showing that they have the brains and the energy to make use of what they have learned so rapidly from Western civilization.

Many New Years.

The civil year begins at present at midnight on December 31. The astronomical year begins at midday on January 1. The latter is the most erratic of all for it starts from scratch at midday on December 31. These differences are kept up to the finish, and every day is, so to speak, not one day, but an overlapping of three. The proposal is to make the civil, the nautical, and the astronomical years contemporaneous from January 1, 1900 and circulars have been issued to that effect. The result so far has been 108 favorable replies and 63 unfavorable ones. England and America are favorable to the plan, Germany and Austria are against the change.

The horsebores, teamsters, harness and carriage makers of Chicago have formed an allied union.

A ROSE OF THE MOUNTAIN.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF SPERANZA.

The following history of Rosa Manilla we gleaned from the driver and from others who had known the village beauty from her infancy.

Five years before she had been the most lovely girl of Desolero and the surrounding country-side, and the young men of Graveda spoke with enthusiasm of her matchless beauty. They named her "The Mountain Rose," and even the dreaded country officers fell, one and all, a prey to the charms of the peerless daughter of Manilla the smuggler. But the latter guarded her with the most savage ferocity, giving her this brief counsel: "Amuse yourself as much as you please with these young fools but beware of seriously encouraging any one of them, more especially one of my own calling, for should you ever become the fiancée of a smuggler, the lives of both of you shall pay the forfeit."

All knew from the determined and desperate character of the man that he would keep his word.

As yet Rosa had felt no temptation to disobey the imperious mandate of her father, for the young men of the neighborhood had each and all failed to awaken the slumbering passions of the dark-eyed beauty.

"I care for none of them," she said with a proud indifference, not unmixed with contempt. "But if ever I meet with one



whom I can truly love, the case will be different. I shall take my destiny in my own hands."

About this time, Constantino Valassina, a daring smuggler, and famous hunter of the mountains, whose name was well known as a desperado in all the country round, appeared on the scene. He was strong, courageous, and handsome. The hitherto cold and impassive heart of the village beauty was stirred to its depths, and she determined that, come what might, she would wed no other than this one hero, this Napoleon of the forests. This he did, the young smuggler came for the threats and menace of Manilla. He resolved that he would win the splendid Rosa of the Mountains, and he kept his word.

She was just twenty years of age, and perhaps had fared off the lonely life she had hitherto been compelled to lead, or it may be that her affections, like some marvellous mountain plants, were late in flowering; for never before had Rosa Manilla's heart been stirred by that mysterious passion which men call love. The first time she met the hunter she blushed deeply, and then turned pale. He noted the sign, and then returned one evening at sunset, on returning from the forest, to find her waiting for him on her balcony. Instead of receiving them with indifference or meriment, as he was wont, she raised the sweet-smelling blossoms to her lips and kissed them with a sigh.

From that moment, Valassina felt he had conquered, and the lovers lost no opportunity of being together. Soon the neighbors began to gossip, and those who had at first pitied the girl, condemned to live a solitary and loveless life, with strange inconsistency now blamed her severely for her disobedience to her father. Her companions, the village maidens, began to experience the pangs of jealousy, for the handsome smuggler had won only hearts besides that of the Mountain Rose; while the men felt wounded because each imagined that in past days she had shown some preference for himself, and hated his victorious rival accordingly. While they felt that she could be the bride of none to them, they had been resigned to their fate; but the sight of the new-comer, the adventurer, winning the prize over their heads, was too great a strain on their generosity of feeling, and at last his daughter's weakness was revealed to the ferocious and vengeful Manilla. At first he refused to believe the report, for already certain young men, whose advances had been gently but firmly repulsed by the young girl, had endeavored to calumniate her. No, he would not give credit to the idea that his pure and stainless Rose could be enamored of a desperado, after having refused the offers of so many respectable young men, any one of whom would have made her a good and suitable husband. He either could not or would not entertain the thought of such a humiliating idea. Once he mentioned the subject to his daughter who laughed merrily at the tale, and both then turned the whole affair into jest and ridicule.

But one evening when Manilla passed the border with her smuggler's sack on her shoulders, the guard, who had hitherto (thanks to the charms of his daughter) feigned not to perceive him, fired at once, and with a bullet entering the man's back, he laid him dead, his body falling down his burden, he luckily had time to escape. But what an awakening from his false dream of security! He doubted no more the tale of his daughter's disobedience, but with his habitual caution, he kept his own counsel, breathing not a word of his suspicions to Rosa, for he wished to ascertain the truth for himself, determined that when he had done so his vengeance should be swift and certain.

The two lovers, entirely engrossed by their passion had gradually relaxed their habit of watchfulness, and having been so far fortunate in felling the old man's suspicions, had become somewhat imprudent and careless. To surprise them in one of

their stolen interviews was therefore an easy task for the wild old smuggler. He informed his daughter that he should be absent on business for three days, and then secretly returned in the middle of the first evening of his pretended absence. Rosa and Valassina were supping happily together, although from long habit the latter still kept his loaded weapon by his side. They least expected it, a knock was heard at the door.

"Ah!" cried Rosa, seized by an overpowering sense of impending misfortune. "It is my father!"

"Open, Rosa," cried the old man, "open immediately. I am not pursued by the officers!"

Rosa at the same time was supplicating her lover to hide himself. This he at first refused to do, but at length, yielding to her entreaties, he retired to her bedroom and closed the door.

"At last," cried the enraged father, as he entered the house and looked around him. Then he asked, in a tone of fury, "Where have you hidden him?"

"Hidden whom?" In the fiend's name, what do you mean?" replied Rosa, striving to equal the matter of fact, though she grew as pale as death.

"Ah! you think to deceive me, do you? You will see—for if you love him, now is the time to atone for your soul!"

Quickly approaching the door of the chamber, he knelt to open it with one blow. But the hunter was prepared for him. Two shots were exchanged almost simultaneously, and with a fearful oath Manilla fell dead at the feet of his young antagonist.

And thus it was that the daughter and devoted lover of the beautiful Rosa became the murderer of her father, while the terrible blood had such a fearful effect upon the sensitive son of the smuggler that he soon tottered on his throne, and the maniac we had watched scaling the dizzy heights was no other than the sweet Mountain Rose, whose tragic fate had been caused by the malice of her father and the malignity and jealousy of the people among whom her lot was cast.

Nevertheless, as I looked on the soft eyes and pale, intelligent face of this heroine of the mountains, I could not help asking myself the questions, "Is Rosa Manilla indeed bereft of reason, or is her supposed madness only assumed for a purpose?" It is certain, beyond the possibility of doubt, that in her mind she indeed lies crushed beneath the rocks at the foot of the precipice! Is it the madness of love which leads that poor creature up to such dizzy heights, and strengthens that slight form to endure the strain and superhuman toils? Or is it a true heroic love which thus enables her to brave every danger and to endure obloquy and disgrace for the sake of that one beloved object?

But if the hypothesis of the death of Valassina be a false one, and her madness only assumed, how could he possibly exist on these mountains, or in those forests, which the forest and the mountains are the fearful temple of Winter, without being obliged to descend into the valleys, and thus expose himself to the danger of discovery by the officers of justice? But, was it indeed necessary that he should return to the Italian territory? Could he not descend on the other side, and under an assumed name dwell unobserved in some remote village of La Belle Suisse?

This was certainly not impossible. The peasantry of those parts are unscrupulous, and Valassina would naturally find many accomplices and protectors among them, and would certainly prove a most successful smuggler, who delighted like himself in evading the law. An abode therefore in this well-known region would afford a more secure refuge for such a character than the great and well-guarded routes to England and America.

These similar considerations arose spontaneously in my mind, but the driver and other tellers of the story only shook their heads and laughed. For they knew that Manilla continued to be the mad woman of the mountains, and her lover a crushed form long buried beneath the rocks.

That same Winter such enormous quantities of snow fell from the mountains that the whole region greatly suffered, and many fatal disasters occurred. Among the latter, the cottage of Rosa Manilla was buried beneath a falling avalanche. It was generally supposed that she was absent from home at the time of the catastrophe. But when the snow was at length removed, and the mystery solved, two bodies were discovered beneath the ruins, that of the poor girl and that of a man still young, whom she held in a last passionate embrace.

The Panama Canal.

The government inspectors sent to take a view of the present condition of that forlorn ditch, the Panama Canal, have reported that the wharves are falling into the water and acres of machinery are rusting to dissolution. Nearly one thousand miles of steel track with locomotives and thousands of dump cars are half hidden in the tropical growth. Seventy-six great steam shovels stand by side in the excavation buried in luxuriant vegetation, so that only the gantry arms stand above the ground. While two hundred locomotives have been bought to be used in the construction of the millions squandered on this prodigious enterprise is going to waste. Much of the excavated land has been washed back into its original bed, and the great cost on the face of the isthmus is rapidly fading from view. When one reflects that this great reservoir of ruin represents largely the hard-earned savings of poor farmers and working men, the Panama affair makes a chapter in human affairs that any man well versed in the pages of history. It is true that an attempt has just been made to revive this smouldering enterprise, but if the Colon Project is to be credited this latest effort is not likely to lead to any practical result. Unless a great syndicate can be organized for the enterprise—which is most unlikely—or unless the French government, which has already made a gigantic task of completing the canal the costly dream of De Lesseps will, in all probability, never be realized. If the Martians have the same genius for constructing canals as they are credited with, the Panama project with its matter of canal, their sentiments as they gaze on the wreckage at Panama can hardly be flattering to the denizens of this planet.

Breaking a Drought.

Stranger—"Did you have any droughts here this summer?" Farmer Mead—"Yes, sir; we had one that lasted six weeks. Every thing would have been ruined if it hadn't been for Deacon Smart."

"What did he do?" "He advertised for summer boarders and got a houseful. It rained every day after they came."

ANIMAL LIFE.

Some Interesting Facts About Life in the Animal Kingdom.

In old age the height of a man really diminishes.

Blue-eyed cats are said by Darwin to be always deaf.

The tail of a beaver is a regular trowel, and is used as such.

Carnivorous animals seldom produce more than two young at a birth.

The flesh of the boa constrictor is eaten by the aborigines of Brazil.

In many tropical countries the scorpion grows to the length of a foot.

The eggs of the crocodile are scarcely larger than those of the goose.

Tusks of the mammoth have been found of a length of 9 feet, measured along the curve.

The whole body of a boa or other constrictor is a perfect network of powerful muscles.

Some naturalists say that the whale was once a land animal that took to the water for safety.

Elephants annoyed by flies have often been known to break off a branch and use it as a fan.

Oxen and sheep are believed by some scientists to fatten better in company than when left alone.

The natural life of an elephant is said to be 120 years. It is, however, greatly shortened by captivity.

The bones of very aged persons are said to have a greater proportion of lime than those of young people.

The rhinoceros has a perfect passion for wallowing in the mud, and is usually covered with a thick coat of it.

The mole is an excellent civil engineer. He always secures his own safety by having several entrances to his dwelling.

The lowest order of animal life is found in the microscopic jellyfish. It is simply a minute drop of gelatinous matter.

Many birds have the trick of tumbling along on the ground ahead of a sportsman in order to draw him away from their nests.

European marmots remain dormant during the winter. Before becoming torpid they carefully cement the entrance to their dwelling.

The outer layers of the alligator's skin are said to contain a large percentage of silica, hence the hardness of the animal's hide.

Although on land a clumsy animal, the seal is wonderfully quick in the water, and in a fair race can generally catch almost any fish.

It is believed by microscopists that the highest powers of their instruments have not yet revealed the most minute forms of animal life.

It is said that the flesh on the forequarters of the beaver resembles that of land animals, while that on the hindquarters has a fishy taste.

The eye-axe of Madagascar, is remarkable chiefly for its eyes, which are larger, in proportion to its size, than those of any other creature.

Voluntary muscles are almost always red; involuntary muscles are generally white, the most notable exception in the latter case being the heart.

Snakes have the singular property of being able to elevate the head and remain without the slightest movement for many minutes at a time.

A decapitated snail, kept in a moist place, will in a few weeks grow a new head, quite as serviceable and good-looking as that which was taken away.

Cats and several other animals have a false eyelid, which can be drawn over the eyeball, either to cleanse it or to protect it from too strong a light.

With both the alligator and the crocodile the tail is the most formidable weapon. One stroke, fairly delivered, will break the legs of the strongest man.

The muscles of a pig's snout are exceedingly powerful for their size, and thus enable the animal to turn up very hard ground with the utmost ease.

A bat finds its way about without the assistance of its eyes. A blinded bat will avoid wires and obstructions as dexterously as though it could see perfectly.

When falling, as out of a tree, or down a steep declivity, bears will roll themselves into a close resemblance to a huge furry ball and thus escape without injury.

The mole is not blind as many persons suppose. Its eye is hardly larger than a pin-head, and is carefully protected from dust and dirt by means of inclosing hairs.

No parental care ever falls to the lot of a single member of the insect tribe. In general, the eggs of an insect are destined to be hatched long after the parents are dead.

The elephant is commonly supposed to be a slow, clumsy animal, but when excited or frightened can attain a speed of twenty miles an hour and keep it up for half a day.

The blessing of Palestine is a small falcon, or hawk, which destroys the field mice. Were the hawks exterminated, the human population would be obliged to abandon the country.

The common housefly is often literally devoured by parasites, and it has been proved that these parasites are also infested with minute creatures that threaten their destruction.

Twelve Years in a State of Coma.

The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle telegraphs that a woman named Marguerite Bouyvalle, who fell into a state of catalepsy on May 25, 1882, is still alive and asleep. Her parents refused to allow her to be transferred to the Salpêtrière. The story would be scarcely credible if not attested by medical authority. Marguerite Bouyvalle was delivered of a male child, which died two days after its birth. Suspicion was aroused, and a magistrate, accompanied by two medical men, visited the cottage of the Bouyvalles at Tennesse, a village near St. Quentin. The girl's fright was so bad that she had a terrible fit of hysteria, followed by cataleptic coma, in which condition, notwithstanding the efforts of doctors and electricians she has remained for more than twelve years. On such occasions she has moaned audibly. She is fed on milk and pease, and removed once a day from one bed to another. In 1893 an American showman offered a large sum to be allowed to take Marguerite Bouyvalle to the Chicago Exhibition. The parents at first agreed; but they were eventually frustrated by the parish priest and local doctor.

Some of the largest ocean steamers can be converted into armed cruisers in thirty hours.

YOUNG FOLKS.

Father at Play.

Such fun as we had one rainy day. When father was home and helped us play!

We made a ship and hoisted sail, And crossed the sea in a fearful gale—

But we hadn't sailed into London town When captain and crew and vessel went down.

Down, down in a fo'ly wreck, With the captain rolling under the deck.

But he broke out again with a lion's roar, And on two legs he got on four.

Run out of the parlor and up the stairs, And frightened mamma and the baby there.

So mamma said she'd be plickan now! And to rest us. She didn't know how!

Then the lion laughed and forgot to roar, Till we chased him out of the nursery door.

And then he turned to a pony gay, And carried us all on his back away.

Whip! liddy! liddy! liddy! Till we tumbled off and he cantered on.

Never stopping to let us get on our feet, And I couldn't tell any more than he.

Or which was Charlie and which was me, Till Towser's tail was caught in the door.

And mamma tumbled with us many more, And told us a story to break up the riot.

What One Boy Did.

At the old Blantyre Cotton Works, standing on the bank of this river Clyde, not far from Glasgow, worked a quiet, industrious little lad called "Davie." When he was but ten years of age he had to go to the great cotton works at six in the morning, and work till eight in the evening.

I wonder if the little boys who read this story had to work like that, they would think they had any time to study.

"Davie" had a great desire to obtain an education—and hour after hour that he sorely needed for sleep and rest, he spent in poring over his books. With the very first money that he earned, he procured a book, "The Rudiments of Latin," and commenced the study of that language.

Even at his work his studies were not neglected. He would place his book on his "spinning jenny" and read sentence after sentence, as he passed to and fro. All the bustle and noise in the mill never seemed to disturb him, for he was indifferent to what was going on around him. Little did the factory hands with whom he worked, think that he would one day attain to world-wide fame, but such was to be his destiny.

When he rose to the dignity of cotton spinner, he found his task very hard, yet he did not complain for it brought him money. This he carefully saved till he was able to attend the Glasgow University, where he entered the Greek, divinity and medical classes.

He had received a religious home training, and his convictions strengthened as he grew older, till he resolved to become a missionary. With this object in view, he presented himself for examination before the London Missionary Society, received their approval and entered a training college. Finally, he left England, for Cape Town.

After a short stay he pushed farther on into the wilds of Africa, having resolved to found a new mission station. He explored all that dark continent and was at one time believed to be dead, when an expedition was sent out to find him. After many perils and adventures the great explorer was found, after being mourned as dead by the whole civilized world.

The poor factory boy and the celebrated explorer were one, and that one was David Livingstone, the great African explorer.

If one boy could accomplish so much under such difficulties, what might not many boys accomplish if they were given their studies their undivided attention as David did?

The Long Distance Telephone.

Modern inventions are sweet words to eloping lovers, and the telephone comes among the first of them as aids to peace and happiness. Just when Papa Huff, of Atlanta, Ga., was in a most wrathful spell brought on by the news that Elizabeth, his pretty daughter, had eloped with Edward Wilson and gone to Griffin, a boy ran in, saying: "Mr. Huff, somebody's ringing like fury for you on McHeath's telephone."

Thinking it was a customer who wanted to order lumber, Huff called up by his rage and went to the wire. "Hello," he said, "I'm Huff. Who wants me?" "This is Ed," said the fellow on the Griffin end of the wire, eighty miles away. "Ed, who?" "Ed Wilson, and I've married your Lizzy. Thought I'd let you know as far as that, you are going to do about it." "This is Ed," said the fellow on the Griffin end of the wire, eighty miles away. "Ed, who?" "Ed Wilson, and I've married your Lizzy. Thought I'd let you know as far as that, you are going to do about it."

In a moment the telephone girl thought Huff was going to drop. Then he began shouting angry words over the wire so fast that the current couldn't carry them. "Now, who have you got to say to that?" he would up. "Laughin', by gum, and I hear Lizzie snickerin', too." This mollified the old man and in rather repentant tones he shouted: "Say, Ed, I reckon you an' Lizzie had better come home on the first train."

Assisting Nature.

De Sapient—"Do you know, Miss Bond, that I seldom touch meat?" "But it—ah—always seems to make a fool of me."

Miss Bond—"Well, I've often heard papa say that it generally assisted nature."

An Unsatisfactory Season.

Dora—"Were men so very scarce at the resorts this year?" "Ah!—it—ah—seems to me that it was."

Clar—"Awfully. Every man I accepted was engaged to a dozen others."

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THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
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WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.
Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 5c.; subsequent insertions 2c. each.
All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 5c. solid newspaper measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is worth—
Would it be worthier?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895.

A good likeness of the Salvation Army's beloved General—William Booth—appeared in THE TIMES of last week. General Booth will pass through Moose Jaw on the evening of Thursday next, 10th inst., and will spend the following day in Regina. In this issue of THE TIMES will be found an interesting account of Japanese development, a biographical sketch of the late James Anthony Froude, historian, some details of the Panama canal ruins, a column of economic notes bearing on the single tax question, as well as a continuation of the entertaining serial story "Under a Cloud." Poetry also finds a place;—the typical verses "Them Flowers," by James Whitecomb Riley, are well worth memorizing. The detailed classification of public school pupils will be eagerly scanned by the children and valued by their parents. There is also, as usual, a complete summary of local happenings, and some interesting budgets from district correspondents. Every resident should be interested in the maintenance in their town of a good paper. Seven-eighths of Moose Jaw's householders have shown a tangible interest in THE TIMES by subscribing. If your neighbor is counted among the non-subscribing one-eighth, speak to him—point out the paper's good qualities and tell him to subscribe now.

The most notable newspaper Christmas numbers received THIS TIMES this season were those issued by the Toronto Globe and the Winnipeg Tribune. The first page of the Globe's number was illustrated with an exquisite delicacy of design and execution. Upon the Tribune's title page there was too much color, contributing to a garish effect; nevertheless, the enterprise manifested marks a new era in Northwest newspaperdom, and the Tribune management is to be heartily congratulated and commended.

The N.P.Ry. Co. is boring for water in Winnipeg, and the Free Press says that at a depth of 170 feet the drill is making its way through a "brimstone" rock. Startling information, yet it has failed to startle the citizens of Winnipeg, who continue to be engrossed in worldly affairs within 170 feet of perdition. 'Twas ever thus. Love is blind, and the love of worldly possessions and pleasure blinds even the eyes of men who stand in the sulphuric glare of their hereafter.

The property qualification prescribed by Ordinance for municipal councillors in towns is as follows: "Being resident owners at the time of election of partly freehold and partly leasehold real estate rated in their own names on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality to at least the value following, over and above all charges, liens and incumbrances affecting the same: Freehold \$500.00, leasehold \$1,500.00.

The Calgary Herald announced that a baseball match would be played in the western metropolis on Christmas Day, and the Winnipeg Free Press asked, "Was it played?" To which the Herald replies, "No, postponed for cooler weather. John Burns refers to Chicago as a pocket edition of hell. In Calgary approaching the level of that seething city of sin!

The average temperature during 1894 in America was higher than for twenty years previously.

TWO QUESTIONS WITH ONE SIDE.

A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, Assa, writes to the Moosomin Spectator under the heading, "Two Sides to the Question," making a quasi-defence of the Massey-Harris Co. The first paragraph of Mr. Potter's letter is:

I have been watching your attack on the Massey-Harris Co. and the Moose Jaw TIMES article, and I have found that, while one man in a hundred who has anything against the Massey-Harris Co. will be heard from, the other ninety-nine who have always found the Co. to deal according to agreement, will hold their breath and say nothing.

Mr. Potter is surely minimizing the proportion. Were there only one man in a hundred with whom the company are dealing, who finds cause to complain of the company's pressure, it is a certainty that the public would never become cognizant of the instance.

Mr. Potter proceeds to cite his own experiences with the company as follows:

Having started here with \$250 all told, some twelve years ago, and having dealt with Co. in the last 8 years to the amount of over \$2,000, and paid it all but \$65, which I will pay shortly, I have ever found the Massey Co. to stand by their agreements to the letter, and in 1885 when the wheat was frozen and again in 1892 when I lost my right hand by an accident, they carried me over and never asked for any chattel mortgage or other security; of course they want the full interest the notes call for, and so will all joint stock companies.

Judging by the experience of others, Mr. Potter has been leniently dealt with; and if the company pursued the same course with all their unfortunate creditors—all who are genuinely anxious to meet their liabilities—there would not be heard the murmurings of rebellion against oppression that are heard.

But the pith of Mr. Potter's letter is contained in the following paragraph:—

Now Mr. Editor it appears to me you want to say something, but that you are barking up the wrong tree. If you would start at the N.P. and agitate it off the statutes at Ottawa, you would confer a favor on a long-suffering public and do more good than attacking one company. Before the advent of the National Policy, we had no Massey-Harris combine, no cotton combine, no sugar combine, no lumber combine who will not supply a second man with lumber, in a town the size of Whitewood. No Cordage combine that the Patrons have made lower prices from 13 cts. to 14 cts., to 9 and 10 cts., and many more.

The Territorial press is almost an unit in declaring against protection as it affects the farmers of the North-West, and Mr. Potter is scarcely fair in his insinuation that the eye of the press is closed so far as the evil of protection is concerned. Mr. Potter may be a prohibitionist; if so, he doubtless thinks that the license law of the Territories is evil, yet he surely would not contend that all attempts to minimize the evils of the licensed liquor traffic in any single direction or in any one locality, are nonsensical. He is virtually applying just such an argument in the case of the Massey Company and the National Policy. The National Policy is in effect, and remedy under the present administration is apparently not to be expected. That fact should not bar protest against the incidental evils of the policy any more than against the policy itself.

When THE TIMES adverted to this topic, however, the argument applied had no connection with the evil of protection; moreover, we did not question the legality of the company's proceedings in any particular. We pointed out simply that a company, at whose head is a man who donates hundreds of thousands of dollars to churches and divers institutions in the east, was pressing rigorously many farmers in the North-West to whom the sheriff's visit might mean ruin and almost starvation. Were the company hard pressed itself, exception could not be taken, but Mr. Massey's munificence in Toronto proves that the company is in affluent circumstances; and it is a well known fact that the company counts its available assets by hundreds of thousands, if not millions.

REGULATIONS RE. ESTRAYS.

There is considerable prevailing ignorance regarding the Territorial regulations prescribed for the advertisement of stray animals, which a careful perusal of the following clauses of the Ordinance will assist to eradicate:—

1. Any person who has on his premises or in his hand, herd, or flock any animal, the owner of which is known to him, shall, unless he may have sufficient reason to believe that the owner has full knowledge of the loca-

tion of the animal, at once notify the owner through the mail.

2. Any person who has on his premises, or in his hand, herd, or flock, any animal, the owner of which is unknown shall, before the expiration of fifteen days, forward to the Lieut. Governor in Council, a notice to the effect that such animal is on his premises, or in his hand, etc., which notice shall contain the name and location of the finder, a full description of the animal, all the marks, natural or artificial, color and probable age. Such notice shall be published by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to every post office and every post of the N.W.M. Police in the N.W.T., and a copy of the same shall be forwarded with every copy of the official Gazette of the N.W.T.

3. The finder of any animal may cause a copy of the notice provided for in this section to be inserted in the nearest newspaper.

4. Any person who does not comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25.

SENSIBLE DEPRECATION.

The Winnipeg Tribune voices a widespread feeling regarding the Thompson subscription appeals. Lady Thompson is no object of charity, which the subscription blanks give her the appearance of. Because her husband devoted his energies to his country rather than to his pocket, Canada owes a debt to his widow. It is proper that Parliament, representing the whole people of Canada, should liquidate the debt. The Tribune says:—

The many words of approval, both personal and by letter, which the Tribune has received on the position it took with regard to the proposed national memorial fund to Lady Thompson and family, shows very clearly that despite the glamour that has been thrown over the sad event by which Canada lost its premier, public opinion is tempered with common sense. In a case like the death of Sir John Thompson, where the circumstances were so tragic as to call forth the intense sympathies of all, there is sure to be danger of the public losing their heads, and it is a proposition were made to erect a princely and costly monument on the peak of Nebo's mountain, it would no doubt meet with approval, as nobody would like to oppose the movement, more especially in view of the fact that the remains of the dead statesman had not yet been consigned to the tomb. It was, no doubt, due to such a sentiment as this that the public refrained from criticising the proposed collection of subscriptions. Public silence, due to the above mentioned delicacy of feeling on the part of our citizens, was taken as acquiescence, and hence the movement to gather money was pushed forward. The Tribune never was surer of anything than it is that if Sir John Thompson could speak to-day, he would ask his friends to forbear. It is not seemly, it is not dignified that the people of Canada should be canvassed for subscription to help the family of the late premier. Sir John died in harness, he was a public servant and if anything is to be done for him, let it be done by parliament in a dignified manner, such as would commend itself to the dead statesman if he were alive to speak. It is only fitting and right that the family of so good a public servant should be placed beyond the possibility of finding itself in want. There surely can be no opinions about the propriety of giving a grant in this way in preference to having a subscription about, and placing scores in the awkward position of either declining or reluctantly contributing. And besides many will ask why money should be raised in this city for such an object when there are scores who were obliged to go without meat for Christmas dinner, and who are now in sore want. Let the men who have been made millionaires by the policy maintained by Sir John Thompson contribute some of their vast fortunes, if they feel that they should do so out of a sense of gratitude, but let not those who admired the dead premier as an honest man, but who believed that his policy wrought them serious commercial injury, be put in the position of declining to subscribe.

LOW PRICES

FOR
CASH ONLY.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FUR CAPS AT COST.

Oats, Wheat, Souris Flour, Bran, Chopped Feed, Shorts, Green Apples and Potatoes.

BOOTS & SHOES.

R. BOGUE.

Dundurn Murmur.

DUNDURN, Assa, Dec. 24, 1894.—Mr. Russell Wilson had a bee last week, and has partly finished his dwelling house, which is 18x20 main building and 14x16 kitchen. At eight a.m. Mr. R. Wilson, supervisor of works, and Hon. A. W. H. a'Court, chief dispenser of liquids, assisted by John Demmey and Kupp Tinney, were on the grounds to receive the willing volunteers who had all arrived upon the scene. After all hands were introduced to Demmey and Tinney (who by the way had lately arrived from the south) work was commenced. There were six corners and one man to each corner, and the skill displayed with the axe and adze was something marvellous. There was considerable debating as to which would be the best corner. But at five p.m., when work was suspended the judges, Messrs. Demmey, Tinney and Annable, were unable to decide, and well they might be, as it would have required a thorough good carpenter to tell that a smoothing plane had not been used to finish. Consequently all bets were declared off and money refunded, but struggle to say one man was out ten dollars. It is the intention of Mr. Wilson to finish building in the spring, and when the house is complete he will have one second to none in this district.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson gave a dance and card party at their residence on Tuesday, 18th inst. Among the guests from a distance were Messrs. John and George Balfour and Mr. G. M. Annable. Mr. E. White very kindly furnished the music, and it is a hard thing to resist shaking your feet when Ed. brings the horseshair and catgut in contact. Messrs. R. and J. Wilson and Mr. G. Balfour did the prompting and they simply made us get there with both feet. After supper there were a number of good songs sung, and a recitation by Mr. Russell Wilson, which was very good and highly amusing. About 4:30 all good-nights were murmured and all departed for home, disappointed that the night was so short. It was a beautiful calm moon, light morning and quite mild and the merry jingle of sleigh bells could be heard from all directions. Quite an exciting race took place when Hon. a'Court pulled out to pass Mr. J. Proctor, who was driving his lately purchased fast team Muleactive and Alleyalosome. His Hon. having his old reliable trotters, Peter Blue and Marguerette, finally succeeded after a hard tussle in regaining the good trail when Muleactive and Alleyalosome came to grief and were quite easily distanced.

Constable Rowbridge, of the N. W. M. Police, visited the ranchers of this district on patrol duty on Thursday.

Mrs. R. Wilson, accompanied by her son Russell, went south on Thursday's train. We understand Mrs. Wilson intends spending a few days in Regina before returning to Moose Jaw.

Mr. G. M. Annable left on the same train for Moose Jaw.

Messrs. Frank Clark and A. Blockley arrived here from Egypt on Wednesday to ship a carload of butter.

Mr. Editor, why does a cork screw? Mr. J. R. Wilson had the misfortune to get caught by a falling stick of timber during the bee, but fortunately was not seriously injured.

Lots of fun at our house this week. Mr. Jno. Demmey has gone to Regina for a few days.

Mr. Kupp Tinney has permanently located here and expects Mr. Demmey to join him on his return.

We are sorry to hear Mr. Annable's fine mare, Black Bess, has gone lame.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

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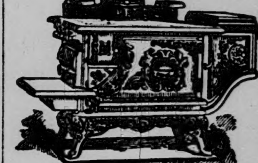
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DORAN,

DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES.

For the next two weeks, commencing Dec. 15, we will give a trade discount of 20 per cent. on all goods for cash. Now is the time to buy. Come early and get your choice.

Headquarters for Harness.

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Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$10 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

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SAFEST, Simplest, Strongest, Solid, Top Receiver. MARLIN REPEATING RIFLES. Lightest, Easiest Working, Most Accurate, Compact. Most Modern and progressive. For catalogue or information write to THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

EDUCATIONAL

Results of Half-Yearly Examinations—Standards I, II, III and IV.

The annual half-yearly examinations in connection with the school, were held last week, previous to the closing for the holidays. Examinations were held in all the departments. The results of those held in Standards I, 2, 3, and 4 are printed below. Announcement will be made in the next issue of the High School departments.

In point of numbers the attendance has been very gratifying. The junior rooms have been crowded to their utmost capacity. The results of examination show that the children have been doing good and faithful work.

Names are given in order of merit. All ranked A, have obtained 75 per cent. or over; B, 50 or over; C, 34 or over; D, under 34 per cent.

STANDARD I, PART I.

Arithmetic.—A—Percy Ostrander, Howard Campbell and May Simington, (equal); Winnie McKay, Robert MacDougall; Marshall Baker, Edith Gass, Charlie Herrier, (equal). B—Irene Gallagher, Rose Targett. C—Seymour Wallace.

Composition.—A—Percy Ostrander, Charlie Herrier; Rose Targett, Winnie McKay and Edith Gass, (equal); B—Robert MacDougall, Howard Campbell, Seymour Wallace, Irene Gallagher; C—Marshall Baker; Aggie Robinson and Mary Simington, (equal).

Reading.—A—Winnie McKay; Robert MacDougall and Aggie Robinson, (equal); Edith Gass and Howard Campbell, (equal). B—Mary Simington, Marshall Baker and Irene Gallagher, (equal); Charlie Herrier, Percy Ostrander. D—Rose Targett, Seymour Wallace.

Spelling.—A—Winnie McKay; Edith Gass and Aggie Robinson, (equal); Mary Simington. B—Rose Targett, Marshall Baker, Robert MacDougall, Charlie Herrier, Howard Campbell, Irene Gallagher. C—Percy Ostrander, Seymour Wallace.

Writing.—A—Robert MacDougall; Howard Campbell and Winnie McKay, (equal). B—Seymour Wallace and Mary Simington, (equal); Aggie Robinson and Edith Gass, (equal); Marshall Baker. C—Charlie Herrier; Percy Ostrander and Irene Gallagher, (equal). D—Rose Targett.

Rank in class, Standard I Part I.—A—Winnie McKay, Edith Gass, Robert MacDougall. B—Howard Campbell, Mary Simington. C—Charlie Herrier; Marshall Baker and Percy Ostrander, (equal); Aggie Robinson, Irene Gallagher, Rose Targett. D—Seymour Wallace.

STANDARD I, PART II.

Arithmetic.—A—Bertha Targett, Jno. Brass, Harry Ostrander, Peter Armstrong. B—Nellie Stacey, Alex. Brass, Clara Mann, Leslie Wallace, Pauline Annable, Geo. Tapley, Henry Kern; Owen McLeod and Eva Beard, (equal). C—Jno. McClelland. D—Jno. Woolman, Stanley Ostrander.

Writing.—A—Leslie Wallace, Jno. Brass. B—Nellie Stacey, Pauline Annable, Marion Morrison and Eva Beard, (equal); Clara Mann and Geo. Tapley, (equal); Jno. Woolman. C—Alex. Brass and Florence Thompson, (equal); Jno. McClelland; Henry Kern and Harry Ostrander, (equal). D—Bertha Targett and Owen McLeod, (equal).

Literature.—A—Jno. Brass. B—Nellie Stacey, Leslie Wallace, Clara Mann; Eva Beard and Florence Thompson, (equal); Bertha Targett, Jno. McClelland, Owen McLeod, Alex. Brass. C—Harry Ostrander, Marion Morrison, Jno. Woolman, Pauline Annable. D—Geo. Tapley, Stanley Ostrander, Henry Kern.

Reading.—A—Nellie Stacey, Florence Thompson; Eva Beard and Jno. Brass, (equal). B—Clara Mann; Alex. Brass, Leslie Wallace and Jno. McClelland, (equal); Geo. Tapley, Harry Ostrander and Owen McLeod, (equal); Bertha Targett; Henry Kern and Pauline Annable, (equal). C—Jno. Woolman, Marion Morrison and Stanley Ostrander, (equal).

Spelling.—A—Florence Thompson, Alex. Brass, Eva Beard, Jno. Brass, Nellie Stacey; Bertha Targett and Clara Mann, (equal). B—Jno. McClelland; Geo. Tapley and Henry Kern, (equal); Owen McLeod, Harry Ostrander; Leslie Wallace and Stanley Ostrander, (equal). Jno. Woolman. C—Marion Morrison, Pauline Annable.

Geography.—A—Leslie Wallace, Florence Thompson, Nellie Stacey, Pauline Annable, Jno. Brass, Bertha Targett, Marion Morrison, Eva Beard, Harry Ostrander. C—Owen McLeod, Clara Mann; Alex. Brass and Jno. Woolman, (equal); Geo. Tapley. D—Stanley Ostrander.

Composition.—A—Florence Thompson. B—Jno. McClelland, Jno. Brass; Bertha Targett, Clara Mann, Eva Beard and Nellie Stacey, (equal); Harry Ostrander. C—Leslie Wallace; Owen McLeod and Alex. Brass, (equal); Peter Armstrong and Henry Kern, D—Geo. Tapley and Marion Morrison, (equal); Pauline Annable, Stanley Ostrander, Jno. Woolman.

STANDARD II.

Literature.—B, Jas. Thoroughgood and Archie Hood, eq.; Wm. Emerson; Stanley McLeod and Daisy Drummond eq.; Percy McClelland, Grace Baker. C—Maggie Ivor, Jno. Thompson, Violet Thompson, Van Alda Langford,

Wesley Woolman. D—Albert Lowe, Lattie Ostrander, Etta Rorison; Adam Bull and Minnie Smale, eq.; Bessie Robinson, Percy Simington. Arithmetic.—A, John Thompson; Percy McClelland and Violet Thompson, eq.; Maggie Ivor, Daisy Drummond, Archie Hood. B, Jas. Thoroughgood, Lattie Ostrander; Wm. Emerson and Adam Bull, eq.; Van Alda Langford; Stanley MacLeod, Grace Baker and Percy Simington, eq.; Wesley Woolman and Albert Lane, eq.; D, Etta Rorison, Bessie Robinson, Minnie Smale.

Writing.—A, Daisy Drummond, Grace Baker, Bessie Robinson, Maggie Ivor. B, Stanley MacLeod, Percy Simington and Jas. Thoroughgood, eq.; Percy McClelland, Violet Thompson, Minnie Smale, Albert Lowe, C, Wesley Woolman, Wm. Emerson, Etta Rorison; Adam Bull and Van Alda Langford, eq.; John Thompson. D, Lattie Ostrander.

Reading.—A, Wm. Emerson, Violet Thompson, Daisy Drummond, Maggie Ivor, Percy McClelland. B, Minnie Smale, Bessie Robinson, Van Alda Langford and Stanley MacLeod, eq.; Jas. Thoroughgood, Wesley Woolman, Etta Rorison; Lattie Ostrander, John Thompson, Percy Simington and Grace Baker, eq. C, Albert Lane, Adam Bull.

Spelling.—A, Maggie Ivor, Violet Thompson; Daisy Drummond and Jno. Thompson, eq. B, Percy Simington; Wesley Woolman and Etta Rorison, eq.; Percy McClelland, Stanley MacLeod, Minnie Smale. C, Van Alda Langford, Bessie Robinson; Wm. Emerson and Grace Baker, eq. D, Jas. Thoroughgood, Albert Lowe, Lattie Ostrander, Adam Bull.

Geography.—B, Percy Simington, Daisy Drummond; Jas. Thoroughgood, Wm. Emerson and Archie Hood, eq.; John Thompson and Adam Bull, eq.; C, Grace Baker and Percy McClelland eq.; Van Alda Langford, Stanley MacLeod; Lattie Ostrander and Albert Lowe, eq.; Wesley Woolman, Violet Thompson, Etta Rorison, Minnie Smale; Bessie Robinson and Maggie Ivor, eq.

Composition.—B, Daisy Drummond and Violet Thompson, eq.; Maggie Ivor and Percy Simington, eq.; Wm. Emerson and Bessie Robinson, eq.; John Thompson, Percy McClelland, Minnie Smale, Grace Baker, Archie Hood; Wesley Woolman and James Thoroughgood, eq. C, Stanley MacLeod, Albert Lowe, Van Alda Langford, Etta Rorison, Lattie Ostrander. D, Adam Bull.

STANDARD III (JR.)

Arithmetic.—A, Thomas White, Emily Tapley. B, Susan Case, Gordon Rollo, Eddie Simington, Ellen Thompson. C, Willie Barber, Jas. Rollo, Pearl Langford, Bertha Hannah. D, Ellen Targett.

Geography.—B, Phineas Lowe, Em. Tapley, Gordon Rollo, Thos. White, Susan Case, Ellen Thompson. C, Eddie Simington, Ellen Targett, Pearl Langford and Willie Barber, eq.; D, James Rollo, Bertha Hannah.

Composition.—A, Ellen Thompson, a, Susy Case, Ellen Targett, Pearl Langford and Eddie Simington, eq.; Bertha Hannah and Phineas Lowe, eq.; Lizzie Hood. C, Chas White, Gordon Rollo, James Rollo, Emily Tapley. D, Willie Barber.

STANDARD III (SR.)

Arithmetic.—A, Nelson McBride, B, Edith Woolman, Wm. Rollo, Ben. Ostrander, Martha Johnson, Laura Burnett; Winnie MacLean and Edna Robinson, eq.; Hattie Kent; John MacLean, Maggie Herrier, Ernest Drummond and Bert Tapley, eq.; Samuel Findlay, Kelsie Watson and Wm. Porter, eq.; Harry Barber, Boyd Simpson, Tom Emerson, A. J. Tapley. C, Belle Baker, Geo. Wellington; Flossy Jamieson and Wm. Findlay, eq.; Arthur Hannah. D, Archie Smale, Bert Holdsworth, R. Smale.

Literature.—A, Hattie Kent, Sam'l Findlay. B, Kelsie Watson, T. Emerson, Boyd Simpson, John MacLean, Wm. Porter, Ben Ostrander, Ernest Drummond; Bert Holdsworth and Laura Burnett, eq.; Edith Woolman and Nelson McBride, eq.; Wm. Rollo and Martha Johnson, eq.; C, Edna Robinson and Winnie MacLean, eq.; A. J. Tapley, Bert Tapley, Maggie Herrier, Geo. Wellington. D, Wm. Findlay, Archie Smale; Art Hannah and Flossy Jamieson, eq.; Belle Baker, Harry Barber, R. Smale.

Geography.—A, Nelson McBride, Kelsie Watson. B, T. Emerson, Sam Findlay, John MacLean, Martha Johnson; Ben Ostrander and Edith Woolman, eq.; Ernest Drummond; Wm. Porter and Boyd Simpson, eq.; Laura Burnett; Winnie MacLean and Hattie Kent, eq.; Flossy Jamieson, Edna Robinson, Wm. Rollo, Belle Baker, C, Maggie Herrier, Bert Tapley, Wm. Findlay, Harry Barber, Geo. Wellington, Bert Holdsworth, A. J. Tapley, Archie Smale. D, Art Hannah, R. Smale.

Writing.—B, Martha Johnson and Winnie MacLean, eq.; Sam Findlay. C, Edith Woolman; Ernest Drummond, Kelsie Watson and Bert Tapley, eq.; Nelson McBride and Edna Robinson, eq.; Wm. Rollo; Art Tapley and Flossy Jamieson, eq.; Laura Burnett; Archie Smale and Harry Barber, eq.; Hattie Kent, Wm. Findlay and Belle Baker, eq. D, Wm. Porter; T. Emerson and Geo. Wellington, eq.; Boyd Simpson, R. Smale, Bert Hold-

sworth, Art Hannah.

Dictation.—A, T. Emerson, Laura Burnett, Wm. Rollo, Hattie Kent; Edith Woolman and Winnie MacLean, eq.; Edna Robinson; Martha Johnson and Ernest Drummond, eq.; John MacLean, Art Tapley, Kelsie Watson, B, Wm. Findlay and Maggie Herrier, eq.; Boyd Simpson, Flossy Jamieson, Art Hannah, Geo. Wellington, Sam Findlay, Ben Ostrander, eq.; Nelson Macbride and Bert Holdsworth, eq. C, Wm. Porter; Belle Baker and Harry Barber, eq.; Bert Tapley, Archie Smale. D, R. Smale.

STANDARD IV.

Arithmetic.—A, Wm. Hannah, Jno Rollo, Wm. Bedford, Cecil Langford, Harry Neeland. B, Edith Findlay, Nelson brown, Hugh Ivor, Minnie Glassford, Cinda Allison. C, Wm. Rollo.

Literature.—B, Edith Findlay. C, Wm. Bedford, Minnie Glassford, Cinda Allison, Wm. Hannah, eq.; Hugh Ivor, John Rollo, Harry Neeland, Cecil Langford. D, Nelson brown, Wm. Rollo.

History.—A, Edith Findlay. B, Hugh Ivor, Nelson brown, Jno. Rollo, Harry Neeland, Wm. Hannah, Wm. Bedford, Cinda Allison, Cecil Langford. C, Wm. Rollo, Minnie Glassford.

Geography.—B, Harry Neeland, Nelson brown, Wm. Hannah, Edith Findlay; Wm. Bedford and Jno. Rollo, eq.; Cecil Langford, Hugh Ivor; Wm. Rollo and Cinda Allison, eq.; Minnie Glassford.

Writing.—B, Wm. Bedford, Wm. Rollo, Edith Findlay, Harry Neeland, Jno. Rollo. C, Wm. Hannah; Nelson brown and Minnie Glassford, eq.; Cinda Allison. D, Cecil Langford, Hugh Ivor.

Carmel Clippings.

M. H. Powell and Miss Ida spent Xmas in town.

C. C. Lyon wends his way west very frequently. What's up, Charley?

The young people are practising for a concert to be held on January 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson spent Xmas with Mr. Briggs in the Valley.

The young people of this place have formed a society called the Carmel Entertaining Society, with W. H. Powell president and C. C. Lyon secretary-treas.

The propriety of introducing the curfew bell is being discussed. It would be a good thing, as there have been quite a number of people lost this winter already. A short time ago a certain widower and a young lady started from town for home. So earnestly did they converse upon scientific household economies, that the time and trail passed entirely from their minds. They wandered around for hours and finally found themselves at a familiar pond two miles from home.

Newsy.

Parkbeg Pickings.

PARKBEG, Dec. 26, 1894.—Mr. McLean left for Moose Jaw on Saturday's No. 2.

Mr. Johnson, the new foreman from Pasqua, arrived on Monday.

The Misses Colenutt were in town on Friday.

Who is the joke on, when a man ties an ox up to a post and goes in to see his girl, and comes out and finds only the rope?

John is doing a good trade in stage business, but we think it is too bad he has to walk one way.

The residence of R. F. Manley was the scene of one of those evenings which tend to make life pleasant, when a goodly number of our citizens and ranchers gathered together and indulged in games, songs, etc.

Earnest Whittson and Jack Robinson returned from a few days' visit in Swift Current.

A new lodge has been started here with fair membership. The initiations are conducted with neatness and despatch.

D. Morrison came from Moose Jaw on Monday to put in the contrivances for watering cars. This saves about 10 minutes time on each passenger train.

On Thursday morning we had quite a shower of rain and the thermometer went up to 35.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Watson, of Spring Bank Ranch spent Christmas at Clear View.

Mr. T. D. Watson and John Spicer were in town on Christmas.

Mr. W. Gosling still goes to Waldeck to pump.

On Tuesday a sleighload of young people could be seen wending their way towards Blue Rock Ranch. They arrived there about 15 o'clock and thoroughly enjoyed themselves until 24 o'clock.

R. E. Manley and H. Bonwick returned from the north the day before Christmas. They only bagged, owing to the warm weather, a few furs, but made up in bringing home about a hundred and twenty bush rabbits.

THE UNKNOWN.

Depravity at Broadview.

On Monday a well-known young man residing south of Broadview, came into town on business connected with his proposed wedding, which had been arranged for that evening. Certain individuals—(also well known)—one hailing from near Grenfell, conceived the notion that it would be fine fun to prevent the ceremony proceeding. They therefore persuaded the bridegroom elect to have sundry potations by way of drinking the lady's health. Drink after drink was swallowed until all power of self-control was lost and the man was completely at the mercy of his seducers. In vain did he plead desire to return whence he came; he was only the more plied with liquor.

Enjoying their "fun" these originals allowed themselves no time to reflect upon the feelings of the young woman who, for aught they knew or cared, was anxiously waiting to be led to the altar. Her agonizing thoughts as the hours sped by without the bridegroom's appearance received no consideration from their callous minds as they gloated over the state of their victim. Thoughts of the unspeakable disgrace they were bringing upon themselves by this outrage deterred them not one iota. To their debased minds it was simply fun. Deeply dyed devilment is a more correct term for the proceedings. When they believed their object attained, and that it was too late for the wedding to take place that evening they left their man to himself.

The next morning to their infinite astonishment, they discovered that they had been "sold," and that it was a case of "bitters being bitten." The young man had journeyed to town to tell the minister his services would be required, the wedding having been postponed. When the supposed bridegroom was approached by his "friends" he at once "caught on to their little game," and, keeping his own counsel, he had, as we are told he called it, "a cheap drunk" at their expense. We are informed that it cost one of them \$1.50 and another \$1.50—and to what purpose? To the sole purpose of dubbing themselves as fools.—Broadview Sentinel.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

Masonic Installation.

Thursday being the festival of Saint John the Evangelist, a communication of Moose Jaw Lodge, No. 26, G. R. M., A. F. & A. M., was held in the Masonic hall at 8 o'clock in the evening for the purpose of installing the elected and appointed officers for the ensuing year. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Right Worshipful Bro. T. W. Robinson, assisted by W. Bros. Findlay and Stevenson. The following officers were invested and inducted to their various stations: Hamilton Lang, Worshipful Master; Octavius Field, S. W.; C. D. Fisher, J. W.; W. B. Crosbie, Chaplain; T. W. Robinson, Treas.; John Franks, Sec'y; W. R. Burton, S. D.; Seymour Green, J. D.; A. R. Turnbull, M. D. of C.; J. R. Stevenson, S. S.; Hugh Ferguson, J. S.; F. G. Herrier, Tyler.

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UNDER A CLOUD.

A THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE.

CHAPTER VIII.

STRATTON'S DECISION.

"Yes, sir, it's done," said Mrs. Brade, looking sadly in at the doorway on the left side of the fire; "and I hope it will turn out all right, but my experience of pipes is that they always bustles in the winter, and I don't know how your neighbors out on the next floor."

"Well, I hope this will be an exception," said Stratton, laughing.

"I hope so, too, sir, and it's no laughing matter, and for my part—though, of course, gentlemen have a right to do as they like—I think there is nothing like a big, flat zinc bath painted oak out, and white in, set on a piece of old cloth in a gentleman's bedroom. Then you've your big sponge and a can of water. No trouble about them getting out of order."

"But the trouble, Mrs. Brade," said Stratton, "No filling, no anything."

"No, sir, of course not; but you're always at the mercy of the plumber; and if these men don't always leave their work so that it'll make another job before long, I'm not a Christian woman."

"Oh, you object to it because it's new-fashioned," said Stratton, smiling.

"Which, begging your pardon, Mr. sir, what do you object to it for taking up a beautiful closet to make into a bath room; and out of your sitting room, and none too much outboard room before. If it had been a cupboard in your bedroom I shouldn't have said a word."

"But there was no cupboard there, Mrs. Brade, and that closet fitted exactly, so no more about it."

"Certainly not, sir, if you don't wish it; and only too glad as I to have got rid of the workmen; though as I lay in bed last night I said to my husband, 'Mark my word, John, if Mr. Brade don't get having a bath made in his room, for there's the fellow-closet in his room, Mr. Stratton's exactly.'"

"To be sure, I never thought of that," said Stratton, merrily. "I'll give him a hint."

"Mr. Stratton, sir, if you've any respect for me and my chemist, don't. The place smells horrid as it is of paint, and French polish, and glue, and if you'll be guided by me you'll buy a sixpenny box of castles and let me burn every ill smell of workmen's gear."

"Oh, I don't mind the smell," said Brade. "By George, yes, Mr. Brade, you ought to have a bath put in his."

"Mr. Stratton, sir, don't, please. He's sure to say a word; and if the workmen come again we shall be having the whole place to shifting about our ears."

"I hope not. Oh, the old place is strong enough."

"I don't know, sir," said the pastor's wife, shaking her head. "It's a very old and well-known sort of place, and I've heard noises and crackings, and rattlings, sometimes, as have made my flesh creep. They do say the place is haunted."

"With rats?"

"Worse, sir. Oh, I'm told there was strange goings on here in the old times, when a Lord Morran lived here. I've heard that your cupboard—"

"Bath room?"

"Well, sir, bath room, was once a passage into Mr. Brade's chambers, and his closet was a passage into yours, and they used to have dinners and feasts, and dancing, and masked balls, at which they used to play dominoes. The gambling and goings on was shameful. But please, sir, don't say a word to Mr. Brade. I've trouble enough with him now. There was such a gentleman for objecting to being dusted, and the way those big books of his that he presses his bits of chickweed and groundsel in to do him the dust is awful. If you wished to do him some kindness you'd get him away for a bit, so that I could turn his rooms inside out. Postman, sir."

Mrs. Brade hurried to the outer door and fetched a letter just dropped into the box, and upon this being eagerly taken, and opened, she saw that there was no further chance of being allowed to gossip, and saying "Good morning, sir," she went out, and down to the porter's lodge.

Malcolm Stratton's hand trembled as he turned the letter over and hesitated to open it.

"What a manly hand the old lady writes, and how fond she is of sporting their arms," he continued, as he held up the great blot of red wax carefully sealed over the adhesive flap of the envelope.

Then tearing it open he read:

WESTBOURNE TERRACE, Thursday.

MY DEAR MR. STRATTON:

Thank you for your note and its news. Accept my congratulations. You certainly deserve to gain the post; the work will be most congenial, and it will give you an opportunity for carrying on your studies, besides placing you in the independent position for which you have worked so long and hard. I wish my dear old friend and schoolfellow, your mother, had lived to see her boy's success. You may go on now with renewed confidence, and double that success.

Very sincerely yours,

REBECCA JERROLD.

Malcolm Stratton, Esq.

P.S.—I shall be at home to-morrow evening. Come and see me, and bring your friend. Nobody will be here but the girls, who are going to give me a little music, as my brother dines out.

Stratton's face flushed warmly, and he stood staring before him at the wax seal.

"I could not get there now," he muttered, "without seeing the old man first. It would not be honorable. I meant to wait, but—I must speak at once."

He read the letter, and his eyes sparkled with pleasure.

"And I asked her point blank, and she does not even refer to it. Then it was her doing. God bless her! She has been using her interest and working for me. It's her work, and she must approve of it."

He hurriedly thrust the letter into his breast as a double rap came at his door, and, upon opening it, Percy Guest came in.

"Got your wire, old chap, and came on at once. Something the matter?"

"Yes; something serious."

"My dear old man, I'm so sorry. Want help—money? Don't keep me in suspense."

"No, old fellow," cried Stratton proudly, "the news came this morning, and I telegraphed to you directly."

"Not—"

"Yes, I am the successor of poor old Professor Raymond—the new curator of the Healdy Museum."

"Hurrah!" cried Guest, snatching up a great bird-skin by the beak and waving it round his head till he wrung its neck right off. "Oh, bother! Three cheers for Pro-

fessor Stratton! Bravo! Why, you'll be a great scientific swell. Malcolm, old chap, I am glad," he continued, flinging the choice and valuable specimen upon a bookcase, and grasping his friend's hand. "You shall dine with me to-night. We'll pour out champagne libations to the gods."

"Sit down and be quiet," said Stratton gravely. "No old fellow, I can't dine with you to-night; I've something particular to do."

"Come and have a big lunch, then; we must go and smoke. Why, this glorious old man! They've had big, scientific, bald-headed old buffers there before—regular old dry-as-bone fellows; you can't and I can't work to-day."

"Sit down, I tell you, and be serious. I want to talk to you."

"All right—I may smoke?"

"Smoke?"

"But are you sure you can't come?" said Guest, taking out a pipe.

"Quite. I have made up my mind to go to Bourne Square to-night."

"To the admirals?" cried Guest, starting.

"Yes; there is an invitation just come to me to go to Miss Jerrold's to-morrow night and take you."

"Indeed? A postscript that the ladies will be there."

"Well," said Guest uneasily, and beginning to smoke very hard.

"Don't you understand?"

"No."

"Then I must speak plainly; old fellow. For a year before they went out to Switzerland we were there a great deal, and met them often."

"Guest nodded and his pipe did not seem to draw."

"We have met them often during these three months that they have been back."

Guest laughed and struck a match. His pipe was out.

"Well, have you not seen anything?"

"Yes," said Guest huskily.

"I felt that you must have seen it, old fellow. I have no secrets from you. I have loved her from the first time I saw her at Miss Jerrold's, and it has come on growing till at times I have been almost in despair. For how could I speak, poor and hard up as I was—just a student, earning two or three hundred a year?"

"Always seemed attentive enough," said Guest, looking away as his friend paced the room with growing excitement.

"Perhaps; but I have schooled myself to hide all, and to act as a gentleman should toward Sir Mark. It would have been dishonorable to act otherwise than as an ordinary friend of the family."

"I suppose so," said Guest diamally.

"And now?"

"My position is changed. Poverty does not bar the way, and, feeling this, I cannot trust myself. I cannot go and meet her to-morrow evening at her aunt's without seeing the admiral first, and speaking out to him like a man."

"And—end—you really—care for her so much, old fellow?" said Guest hoarsely, and still in trouble with his pipe, which he refused to draw.

"There is a great deal about her," exclaimed Stratton, flushing.

"How can I tell? I can only love. I think she is all, and to act as a gentleman should toward Sir Mark. It would have been dishonorable to act otherwise than as an ordinary friend of the family."

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THE MATTER OF GHOSTS.

Some Curious and Suggestive Facts and Speculations as to Ghosts.

The English Psychical Research Society began six years ago to investigate the matter of ghosts, or hallucinations, according to scientific principles, and for the purpose of formulating some definite theory with regard to such things. All available means have been employed to obtain accurate information upon the subject, and the result is set forth in a report which leaves the problem unsolved, but presents some curious and suggestive facts and speculations. We are not told what really constitutes a ghost, nor by what law spectral apparitions are governed, but we are assured, for one thing, that these supernatural shapes are in evidence only to a limited number of persons. The ghost-seers, in fact, appear to represent not more than 10 per cent. of the general population. This conclusion has been arrived at by a comprehensive process of personal inquiry. That is to say, 17,000 people were separately interrogated as to their experience in the respect of vivid impressions of seeing or being touched by a living being or inanimate object, or of hearing a voice, which impression was not due to any apparent external physical cause. The number of affirmative replies coming within the scope of the investigation was only 1,684. Thus not quite one in ten of the persons questioned were able to say that they had ever seen any psychic phenomena and the preponderance of evidence is against the ghosts.

It is interesting to note that in the majority of these replies the strange things were seen rather than heard or felt. There are 1,120 visions reported including angels, saints, demons and animals; and where of living figures and frequently not recognized. Only 232 of the 17,000 claim to have seen, heard or felt images or phantoms of the dead. These cases, however, are certified by the society as deserving respect and having a certain degree of value as scientific material, on account of the well-attested honesty and intelligence of the observers. They are not held to be conclusive beyond reach of other than supernatural explanation, but they are accepted as evidence of the existence of some psychic force that is not yet understood.

It will not do, the report says, to dismiss these revelations as mere products of a disordered fancy, or specimens of the stuff that dreams are made of. "They afford some argument," we are informed for the continuity of psychical life and the possibility of communications from the dead."

Furthermore, it is asserted "as a proved fact" that "between deaths and apparitions of the dying persons a connection exists which is not due to chance alone." The implications of this view are not discussed, but simply applied to as factors in a "prolix hypothesis" for science to deal with in an earnest, unbiased and preserving spirit.

Explorations in the unknown have a fascination for all classes of people, and the interest that they excite is based upon impulses and tendencies of human nature that are fundamental and ineradicable. There is a natural feeling of serious curiosity concerning the other side of the line between life and death. The majority of people do not believe in ghosts, strictly speaking, and yet they are deeply interested in the things which they call "ghosts."

They talk lightly of the obvious relations between indigestion and various forms of hallucination, and give their pity to those victims of nervous disorder who evolve phantoms from the most trivial provocation. Nevertheless, they often say to themselves that there must be more in the matter than idle illusion if only science could find it out.

They know that literature of the best sort, why the Bible and Shakespeare, is illustrated with disembodied spirits made animate and locomotive, and operating as instruments of destiny, and this checks their credulity in the presence of the things which they call "ghosts."

Without doubt, of all the battles recorded in modern history, the longest and sternest, as well as the one in which most men were engaged, was the memorable battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16, 18, 19, 1813, called by the Germans the battle of the nations. The number of troops engaged is variously stated by different writers at from 126,000 to 190,000 on the side of Napoleon I. and from 230,000 to 290,000 on that of the allies under Prince Schwarzenberg, Blucher and Bernadotte. In this awful battle the allied Austrian and Russian troops engaged almost 200,000 men, while the Prussians, under their king, mustered in round numbers 260,000 combatants. The total loss of the Austrians, etc., amounted to about 100,000 men, while that of the Prussians was 100,000. If we go back to the battle of the Marston, we find it stated that at the one fought at Tours in 1372 between the French and the Saracens, from 350,000 to 375,000 men were killed on the field. In both cases, of course, many more were engaged than at Leipzig. In a battle mentioned in Chronicles II., between Asa, King of Judah, and Rehah, King of Ethiopia we are told that the former had an army of a thousand thousand, or 1,000,000. Canon Rawlinson observes that this statement does not exceed the number of other oriental armies. Darius Condannatus brought into the field a force of 1,000,000 men. Near Achaia, who was finally defeated by Alexander the Great 331 B.C. Xerxes, too, Professor Rawlinson says, crossed into Greece with certainly above 1,000,000 combatants, and Artaxerxes Mueon collected 1,200,000 men to meet the attack of the younger Cyrus.

The only way for a rich man to be healthy is by extreme abstinence, to live as if he is poor, which are esteemed the worst parts of poverty.—Sir W. Temple.



THE BABOON'S BABOON.

BRANDED THE BABY'S THIGH.

The Device Resorted to by an Accommodating Physician of San Francisco.

A few nights ago a girl baby was brought to the receiving hospital at San Francisco by a messenger, who said he had been instructed to bring it there by Dr. E. M. Griffith, who keeps a lying-in hospital on McAllister street. When Marston Hunter of the receiving hospital disrobed the infant for the purpose of washing it, he found a mark on its thigh. Inquiries were at once instituted and it was learned from Dr. Griffith that the mother was a rich young woman whose name he refused to give. He

belong to the hamadryas species of baboon and are natives of Africa. They come of a family that was worshipped and commemorated in stone images by the ancient Egyptians.

The hamadryas is an intelligent animal but little inclined for human society. Among those of his own race he is, however, eminently sociable. The organization of a hamadryas community is admirable. The methods by which the baboons plunder farmers are peculiarly interesting.

A body of young and active monkeys of minor rank in the community are sent to an orchard to gather fruit. A long line of other baboons of ascending importance is established between the orchard and the mountain home of the animals. As the fruit is gathered it is passed along the line until finally reaches the old boss baboon up at headquarters, each retaining a certain share as the plunder passes him. Scouts are also sent out to give timely warning of the approach of the farmer or any other man.

The new baboons in Paris number four. With their long, gray hair and thin faces, they have a resemblance to short-haired, shaggy old dogs. They spend much of the time plunged in somewhat gloomy meditation. They are doubtless thinking of their lost African home, where they robbed farms with so much success.

From time to time they utter a strange and very harsh cry. When angered they exhibit a fine collection of canine teeth. These particular baboons come from Abyssinia. They make their home by preference in the mountains. The males go forth to fight and plunder and the females stay at home and rear the infant baboons.

They appear to go out in search of food at fixed hours. Then they return to their dwelling place to rest.

At evening time they go to the edge of a lake to take part in a sort of sport. They drink their fill and then have a sport. The females have an extraordinary love for their young, which is shared to some extent by the males, a thing very rare among animals. Apart from this, it is said, they have few amiable qualities. They are ferocious and, when full grown, are terrible. It can hardly be urged, however, that men have established any peculiar claim to their gratitude.

They are often caught by tricks which appeal to their sensual instincts. One way to put snare in a block of wood having a hole considerably smaller than its hollow interior. The baboon having filled his hand with sugar is unable to pull it out. He is too greedy to give up the sugar and goes hopping away with the wooden block. He is then easily overtaken and caught.

Another trick is to put a pitcher of strong drink in their way. They lose no time in getting drunk, and are then helpless. They are incoordinable drunkards.

The canine teeth of the baboons are long and pointed at the tips, and their inner edge is as sharp as a knife. When the baboon fights he leaps upon his enemy, and drawing it out, he bites his teeth in his foe's neck, so that the teeth cut their way out. The leopard fears the baboon. When reared in captivity baboons of some species are tame.

Carriages and Horses of the Czar.

The Emperor of Russia has four separate "services" of horses and carriages—the gala, the service, the French, English and Russian sets. Each set comprises at least fifty horses. The Russian set accompanies the Emperor wherever he goes, and at Gatchina it is used together with the English set.

The gala and the French horses and carriages are used at St. Petersburg, in the Winter Palace stables. The gala horses are the best of the breed of which a specimen figures in the legend of the white horse of Charlemagne. The horses are perfectly white, with blue eyes, and anything more magnificent in the way of appearance than their harness can hardly be conceived. The state carriage is of the Louis XV. style, and the one which carries the sovereigns to their weddings or coronations has large circles of diamonds set in its interior.

The imperial crown surmounts this state carriage, which is drawn by eight horses, each led by a postilion dressed in white and gold.

The Deadly Music.

The story which has been going the round of the newspapers, writes a correspondent, of a bird finding its way into one of the pipes of the organ in Bangor Cathedral is its parallel. In the crypt of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, are preserved the skeletons of a mouse and a cat which were found in one of the recesses of the organ during the restoration of that cathedral in 1876.

The cat rushed into the recess in pursuit of the mouse, who had taken refuge there. The cat was unable to extricate itself, being literally jammed in, and both cat and mouse perished.

Electric Roads to Hamilton.

A despatch from Hamilton says:—The Hamilton Electric Roadway Company has completed the purchase of the Niagara Central railway for the sum of \$400,000. The road is 13 miles in length, extending from Niagara Falls St. Catharines. The Company proposes to build the road on the Hamilton and operate it as a steam road. From here electric roads will be constructed to Guelph, Port Dover, Woodstock and other points. The purchase of the steam road by the Government to the extent of \$320,000 a mile. The company has also an application in to the City Council for a bonus of \$125,000.

THE BABOON.

His Social Organization and His Thieving Habits.

Some very interesting baboons have lately joined the collection of the Jardin d'Acclimation in Paris. Sketches of them are printed here which give a good idea of the personal characteristics of these animals.

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From time to time they utter a strange and very harsh cry. When angered they exhibit a fine collection of canine teeth. These particular baboons come from Abyssinia. They make their home by preference in the mountains. The males go forth to fight and plunder and the females stay at home and rear the infant baboons.

They appear to go out in search of food at fixed hours. Then they return to their dwelling place to rest.

At evening time they go to the edge of a lake to take part in a sort of sport. They drink their fill and then have a sport. The females have an extraordinary love for their young, which is shared to some extent by the males, a thing very rare among animals. Apart from this, it is said, they have few amiable qualities. They are ferocious and, when full grown, are terrible. It can hardly be urged, however, that men have established any peculiar claim to their gratitude.

They are often caught by tricks which appeal to their sensual instincts. One way to put snare in a block of wood having a hole considerably smaller than its hollow interior. The baboon having filled his hand with sugar is unable to pull it out. He is too greedy to give up the sugar and goes hopping away with the wooden block. He is then easily overtaken and caught.

Another trick is to put a pitcher of strong drink in their way. They lose no time in getting drunk, and are then helpless. They are incoordinable drunkards.

The canine teeth of the baboons are long and pointed at the tips, and their inner edge is as sharp as a knife. When the baboon fights he leaps upon his enemy, and drawing it out, he bites his teeth in his foe's neck, so that the teeth cut their way out. The leopard fears the baboon. When reared in captivity baboons of some species are tame.

Carriages and Horses of the Czar.

The Emperor of Russia has four separate "services" of horses and carriages—the gala, the service, the French, English and Russian sets. Each set comprises at least fifty horses. The Russian set accompanies the Emperor wherever he goes, and at Gatchina it is used together with the English set.

The gala and the French horses and carriages are used at St. Petersburg, in the Winter Palace stables. The gala horses are the best of the breed of which a specimen figures in the legend of the white horse of Charlemagne. The horses are perfectly white, with blue eyes, and anything more magnificent in the way of appearance than their harness can hardly be conceived. The state carriage is of the Louis XV. style, and the one which carries the sovereigns to their weddings or coronations has large circles of diamonds set in its interior.

The imperial crown surmounts this state carriage, which is drawn by eight horses, each led by a postilion dressed in white and gold.

The Deadly Music.

The story which has been going the round of the newspapers, writes a correspondent, of a bird finding its way into one of the pipes of the organ in Bangor Cathedral is its parallel. In the crypt of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, are preserved the skeletons of a mouse and a cat which were found in one of the recesses of the organ during the restoration of that cathedral in 1876.

The cat rushed into the recess in pursuit of the mouse, who had taken refuge there. The cat was unable to extricate itself, being literally jammed in, and both cat and mouse perished.

Electric Roads to Hamilton.

A despatch from Hamilton says:—The Hamilton Electric Roadway Company has completed the purchase of the Niagara Central railway for the sum of \$400,000. The road is 13 miles in length, extending from Niagara Falls St. Catharines. The Company proposes to build the road on the Hamilton and operate it as a steam road. From here electric roads will be constructed to Guelph, Port Dover, Woodstock and other points. The purchase of the steam road by the Government to the extent of \$320,000 a mile. The company has also an application in to the City Council for a bonus of \$125,000.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Meadford has an astronomical society. Schomberg would like to be a police village.

A new school has been opened in Winnipeg. A pig at the Ottawa fair weighed 1,070 pounds.

The G.P.R. exhibition car is going to New York State. Ottawa will have a winter carnival opening Jan. 15.

More than 500 horses were entered at the Brampton fair. The skeleton of an infant has been found at Owen Sound.

There was a poor yield of honey in Perth County this year. Dr. Lumley is the president of the new "Glencoe Club."

A number of dairy stations are to be located in Manitoba. While in Brockville Gen. Booth secured \$400 for the Army.

Meadford will vote as to a waterworks system next month. The market price of British Columbia gold is now 140.

Evangelist Horner got \$500 for two weeks' work at Chesherville. The seal season this year has been one of the best on record.

A vociferous band is to be organized at the village of Wellesley. Fifty acres of good yielded 900 bushels of a Bruce County farm.

The new Methodist church at New Lowell has just been dedicated. James Finlay, St. Thomas, has fallen heir to \$300,000 sterling.

Camp McKinney, R.C. people are petitioning for a post office. It is said that the C.P.R. office staff at Vancouver will be reduced.

St. Andrew's church, Belleville, will be rebuilt at a cost of \$30,000. A new German settlement is to be established near Stoneham, Man.

A Newmarket man recently slept sixty-three hours without waking. A new Presbyterian church is building at Kettle River, Grand Rapids.

The gross debt of this Dominion has now reached the sum of \$210,194,777. Good coal is selling in the Edmonton district for 50 cents a wagon load.

The Vancouver kingdom of Pythias will build a hall for their exclusive use. A new company will create the Pennington-Baker seating works at Dundas.

George Griffin, of Perth, recently killed a 300-pound bear in that neighborhood. Tuberculosis has broken out among the cattle in Kent county, near Tatham.

Rev. Geo. Flower, of Guelph, is the new pastor of the Christian church, London. It cost the city of Winnipeg \$15,000 to stamp out last year's smallpox outbreak.

There are more medical students at Queen's University this term than ever before. Mr. Masters, a British veteran, died in the Home for Incubables, Winnipeg, last week.

It took eight men and a pair of dogs to take a coon at Thompsonville, the other night. Roderick McKenzie, of Brandon, Man., formerly of Ontario, recently attempted suicide.

The mission boxes of the Glencoe Presbyterian church were recently filled with their contents. A genuine carp weighing five pounds was caught in the Niagara River at Lewiston, last week.

L. G. Jarvis, London, has been appointed Superintendent of the Agricultural College at Guelph. The Megantic branch railway in Bruce county, Quebec, was opened on Thursday at St. Eustace.

A Goderich lady has a dahlia 4 inches in diameter, 23 inches deep, of exquisite hue and beauty. A stock company, known as the Oxford Horse Breeding Association, has been organized at Woodstock.

Michael Montague, formerly of Kingston, was killed at Buffalo, having been blown from the top of a car. A private trial of the Hamilton and Grimsby Electric Railway has been made with satisfactory results.

A special train containing 192 Chinese passed through Winnipeg last week. They are on their way to China. The Grand Trunk elevators at Saratoga are blocked with grain, and there are no cars available to relieve the glut.

At the Brandon Police Court last week a man was fined

THE INVITATION WAS ACCEPTED.

From the volume of business we did on X'mas Eve, we conclude that nearly every one accepted our invitation to be with us on X'mas Eve. We are well satisfied with our X'mas trade so far, and we now want to clear the balance. On Toys, Games, Dolls, Picture Frames and all Plush and Leather Presentation Goods, we will give

One-third off.

Our bargain table at ONE-HALF PRICE still contains some nice goods, including the balance of X'mas and New Years Cards.

This will only last until the 4th January, — the day we want Cash.

W.W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

R. Hunt returned on Sunday from Brandon.

Premier Mackenzie Bowell has been knighted.

J. G. Gordon, barrister, went to Regina on Wednesday.

Thos. Miller, of THE TIMES, paid a visit to his parents at Regina during X'mas week.

Mr. Hunt, of the despatcher's staff at this point, left for St. Thomas, Ont., on Wednesday evening.

C. P. R. Detective Hossack came from Winnipeg on Sunday's delayed train, and returned early the same night.

Jas. Richards, of the Regina Standard staff, is spending the holiday season with his relatives in Moose Jaw.

Jno. A. Healey and J. Mullins went east on Wednesday, the former to Montreal and the latter to Frederickton, N.B.

Dr. Cowan, surgeon dentist, will be at the dining hall, Moose Jaw, on Monday and Tuesday next for the practice of his profession.

Commandant Booth, of the Canadian forces of the Salvation Army, who is youngest son of the General, passed through on Sunday to meet his father at the Coast.

It is reported that Rev. Father Langevin has been appointed to the Archbishopric of St. Boniface, Man., rendered vacant by the death of Archbishop Tache.

Miss Ida McMillan, one of Moose Jaw's most estimable young ladies, left for the east last week to take a position on the teaching staff of the Toronto Normal school. Her loss to Moose Jaw is deeply regretted.

The decision of the Privy Council in the Manitoba school case reverses the finding of the Supreme Court of Canada, and affirms the fact that the Dominion Government has the power to pass remedial legislation for the Manitoba minority.

Mr. McCullough, school teacher, came up from Regina on Tuesday and proceeded that evening to Estevan, having been engaged by the "Asiatic" of the coal city to youth and develop the intellects of the youth of the ten lost tribes as well as of the Assyrians and Philistines that abide in their midst.

At St. John's church on Sunday last the services were of a festive character, in keeping with the Feast of the Nativity. The edifice was tastefully decorated with evergreens in a manner highly creditable to those who so kindly helped in this labor of love in trying to make the house of God what it should be, viz, a house of beauty. The choir also deserve great praise for the manner in which they rendered their portion of the service, both on Sunday and also on Christmas Day.

This a little more like winter. W. Stocks, Canmore, was in town this week.

R. Climie, Hamilton, visited Moose Jaw on Monday.

T. C. Coaigre, Yellowknife, was in town on Monday.

Engine No. 139, Engineer Woods, has been sent from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw.

A very enjoyable dance was held at the Aberdeen house on the evening of New Year's day.

John Parsons, of Medicine Hat, formerly hospital cook, is undergoing trial charged with bigamy.

Mrs. J. E. Annable left on Wednesday evening for Osgoode, Ont. A host of friends were at the station to bid her farewell.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cline started last Friday on a trip to Chatham, Ont., to pay a visit to Mr. Entwistle, Mrs. Cline's father.

Jno. C. Wheeler and wife (bridegroom and bride), Chicago, registered at the dining hall on Monday. They have gone to Prince Albert.

A recount in the Winnipeg mayor's office contest has reversed the first declaration, and Mr. Gilroy now takes office with a majority of eight.

The Literary Society will meet at Russell Hall on Monday evening next, 7th January. Business of interest should attract a large attendance.

Miss Marion Stevenson, of the public school teaching staff at Wolsley, spent the holidays with her parents at Moose Jaw, and returned to Wolsley yesterday morning.

Miss Simpson, sister of Mr. J. T. Simpson, has been spending the X'mas season with Mr. and Mrs. Simpson in Moose Jaw. Miss Simpson has re-engaged with the school board at Indian Head.

Mrs. Smith of the dining hall returned on Monday from Calgary, where she visited her daughter, Mrs. H. H. McCulloch. It was Mrs. Smith's first visit to Calgary and she fell in love with the beauties of the place.

Harry Bates returned on New Year's morning from a trip to Toronto, whether he accompanied his father two months ago. Mr. Bates, Sen., arrived back before X'mas, and since returning has been confined to his bed at the Ottawa.

F. G. Hogle, C.P.R. train despatcher, arrived from Winnipeg on Monday and is now on duty here. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hogle and a younger brother, and brought with him a carload of effects, which included a span of high-stepping horses.

On New Year's Eve the usual watch night service was held in St. John's church, beginning at 11:15. The service was taken by Rev. W. Watson, and an address was given on the subject of "redeeming love." There was a numerous congregation.

An "At Home" was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson on New Year's night. There was a goodly gathering and an enjoyable evening was spent in games provided by the kind thoughtfulness of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. There was also a musical programme and thanks are due to all those ladies and gentlemen who by their contribution of songs, recitations and music made the evening pass so pleasantly. The evening's entertainment came to an end shortly before twelve o'clock. The proceeds were in aid of the building fund of St. John the Baptist's church.

Alex. Lucas, M. L. A., of Calgary, was a passenger on Saturday's express east. Mr. Lucas is at present holding his Assembly seat by a majority of one. To a Times reporter he stated that the friends of Mr. Critchley, his closest opponent, would leave no stone unturned to count him (Mr. Lucas) out, and that in reality the outcome now hangs upon a number of technicalities. By the precedent established by Judge Rulau in the St. Albert re-count, where ballots marked on the outside or back were held valid, the recount at Calgary will demolish Mr. Lucas' majority. Mr. Lucas was on Saturday on his way to Toronto, having in view the floating of Irrigation District debentures.

J. K. Strachan, treasurer of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, has been removed from office pending the investigation of irregularities, and it is safe to say that he will not be reinstated. The Winnipeg Tribune passed a deserved censure on his conduct, and now The Tribune is threatened with a libel suit. Denials and threats are poor cloaks for short-comings in accounts, yet guilty accountants rarely fail to wear them. The man whose intentions and conduct were upright, can afford to await with confidence the result of an investigation; and bears in patience in the meantime the temporary odium which errors, to which all men are liable, have brought upon him.

Mahark-Mahark. The marriage was solemnized on Wednesday, by Rev. A. P. Leadingham, of Mr. John Mahark and Miss Mary Mahark, both of Carcu.

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THE DOG BY-LAW

Is a Subject of Discussion by the Town Council—Minutes of Meeting.

The council regularly met on 31st December. Several letters in reference to the purchase of debentures were received.

The Inspector made report of poll and dog taxes collected after June 1st, amounting to \$122 and \$75 respectively.

Seymour Green, magistrate, made return regarding fines imposed by him during the year, amounting to \$15.00.

The Mayor presented a letter received from Lt. Governor Mackintosh, with enclosure of subscription blanks in connection with the Lady Thompson memorial fund; and on motion a committee composed of the Mayor and Couns. Stunt and Sinnington was selected to solicit subscriptions.

On the representation of the treasurer, that Mr. Wood, an evangelist, had paid in \$5.00 for hall rent, for a free lecture, it was agreed to refund the amount to that gentleman.

H. Korison's electric light acct., \$40.93, was passed.

The Finance Committee briefly reported on some small accounts.

A Mr. Armstrong addressed the Council, asking pecuniary aid for support of his family. He nursed a sprained ankle. The chairman of the Relief committee explained that a physician had examined the man's foot at the town's expense, and declared that the man could walk if he wished.

That a little exercise would strengthen the weak member. Some questions were asked which revealed the fact that Mr. Armstrong virtually possesses some stock, to wit, two cows and a calf; and in his case no action was taken.

The by-law affirming the appointment of G. B. Wallace as tax collector was passed, and a motion to fix his salary at \$75.00—an advance of \$15.00 over the salary last year—received some opposition, but carried.

An important resolution condemning the exemption from taxation of the interests of the Dominion Government and the C. P. Ry. Co., in the Moose Jaw Township; and instructing the Mayor and Clerk to communicate with the Minister of the Interior pointing out to him the injustice of such a condition, was carried unanimously.

Coun. Hitchcock laid on the table the by-law relating to the taxation of dogs. Some cases had recently been tried under the by-law upon which the magistrate decided adversely to the town. The by-law was carefully read over and discussed. Coun. Hitchcock opined it O.K. and he thought it clearly placed the onus of registering ownership of dogs and paying the tax before the 15th of May, upon every owner, who if he neglected to do so, became liable to the penalty prescribed for infringement of the by-law. He said the clause providing for impounding in no way interfered with clause I, which made provision as above explained. It was decided to secure in writing the solicitor's opinion upon the by-law.

After an intermission of ten minutes Council re-assembled and passed an order in favor of the school board for \$100.00.

"Health Insurance."

That is almost as necessary as life insurance. It means reasonable care and occasionally a little medicine—not much. A Ripens Table is enough in most cases.

Carmel Patrons' Election.

Capt. Chas. Smith, president; Jas. G. Bayne, vice president; Jas. W. Smith, secretary-treasurer; W. Powell, guide; Chas. W. Langford, sentinel, were the officers elected on Saturday, Dec. 22nd, by the Carmel sub-association of the Patrons' of Industry.

This lodge meets on the second Wednesday of each month at seven o'clock p.m. at Carmel school house.

Patrons' County Association.

The annual election of officers of the Moose Jaw County Association of the Patrons of Industry took place on Saturday last, when the following were chosen to constitute the County Board for the ensuing year:

President, James McClelland; vice president, Jas. P. Fowler; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Dickinson; guide, Oscar Lyons; sentinel, Benj. Smith.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A Real Treat in Store.

Mr. W. B. Crosbie is again arranging an entertainment, similar to those given in previous winters, with which his name is connected can be tinged with inferiority. Select tableaux will be presented, rare old songs will be sung by voices of rare old quality, and it is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Guerin of Grenfell will appear in one of their celebrated character sketches.

"The Second Coming."

The announcement of an address on "The immediate second coming of Christ, as a thief in the night, and the preparation necessary for that event," to be delivered by Mr. H. Myddleton Wood, drew a number of people to the town hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. Wood is sent out from Toronto by an order known as the Catholic Apostolic church, whose belief is that Christ will come not to destroy the world but to restore it, and that the time for his coming is near at hand. The preacher declared against denominationalism—wasteful divisions—and urged unity.

Baptist Sunday School Entertainment.

According to announcement, the annual X'mas tree and entertainment of the Baptist Sunday School was held on Monday evening last. The hall was comfortably filled and everything passed off pleasantly. The programme, though short, was well rendered and well received. After Part I of the programme had been rendered, refreshments were served. Then came the distribution of presents with which the tree was well laden. This formed quite an amusing and entertaining feature of the evening's enjoyment. The singing of the doxology brought the proceedings to a close.

After the Musk Ox.

Casper H. Whitney of the staff of Harper's Magazine, and A. H. Henning, artist, of Hamilton, Ont., arrived at Edmonton on Thursday's train on their way to the Barren Grounds to write up a sketch of the musk ox in his native haunts. They spent Friday in town making preparations for their long trip and started on Saturday morning for Lac la Biche, driven by Mr. Grierson of the Queen's hotel. They came with letters of credit to the Hudson's Bay Company, and dog trains are already engaged at Lac la Biche, which is the end of travel by horse, to take them to McMurry, Chipewyan, Fort Smith, Resolution, and Fort Rae on the most northerly arm of Great Slave lake, a distance of about 600 miles north of Edmonton. Fort Rae is within the Barren Grounds and is the nearest Hudson's Bay post to the haunts of the musk ox. It is intended to make excursions from Fort Rae to the musk ox lands, in order to give Mr. Henning an opportunity to sketch that peculiar animal as he is, and Mr. Whitney to give him a creditable write up. The trip which these gentlemen are taking is a long and hard one and in starting they are showing an amount of courage quite equal to the enterprise of their employers. They expect to return to Edmonton in April by way of Fort Simpson, Peace river and Lesser Slave lake, but they will not be able to do this if they spend any time with the musk oxen. If the execution equals the design this is a piece of journalistic enterprise that has seldom been excelled.—Bulletin.

BULL FOR SERVICE!

That thorough-bred Durham bull "Ranger," 16385 (Dominion Short Horn Herd Book). Fee \$2.00. Cash must be paid at time of service.

FRED W. GREEN Sec 32-16-57.

MOOSE JAW SCHOOL BOARD.

Financial Statement, Dec. 31, '94.

ASSETS.		CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	
Estimated value of School—		Debiture indebtedness—	
Buildings.....	\$7000 00	No. 1.....	\$4000 00
Real Estate.....	1000 00	No. 2.....	1700 00
Furniture.....	800 00	Balance.....	3100 00
	\$8800 00		\$8800 00

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Town of Moose Jaw.....	\$3200 00	Salaries of teachers.....	\$2735 70
Council Public Instruction.....	1486 15	" " secretary-treas.....	75 00
To balance.....	80 20	Caretaker.....	215 00
	\$4766 35	Printing.....	20 00
		School supplies, incl. repairs.....	246 09
		Sundry expenses.....	233 74
		Coal.....	363 73
		Debitures.....	865 09
		Water.....	15 00
			\$4766 35

CASH BALANCE.

Due from Town of Moose Jaw \$400 00
Due from Council of Public Instruction (estimated)..... 100 00

\$500 00

LIABILITIES.

Overdraft..... \$80 20
Salaries due teachers..... 183 70
" " sec'y-treas..... 25 00
" " caretaker..... 50 00

Outstanding Accounts—
Merrick, Anderson & Co..... 61 60
A. H. Richards..... 30 00
Jno. Brass..... 10 00
N. D. McLeod..... 9 00
K. A. Baker & Co..... 6 29
S. Green..... 5 50

Sundries—advertising, T. W. Robinson, R. E. Doran and R. Bogus..... 8 98
Wilson & McDonald..... 6 00
By balance (cash)..... 23 73

\$500 00

SEYMOUR GREEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Another Fatal Dwelling-House Fire.

A shocking fatality occurred near Lunenburg on the morning of Dec 27th, when Wm. Thompson's house was burned. A roaring fire had fallen to nearly 40 degrees below zero. A defective stove pipe ignited the roof, which was flat, and before the inmates of the house became aware of their danger, burning embers were thickly falling upon them. All were badly burned, and being a mile and a half from the nearest shelter they were also severely frozen. The youngest child died in a few hours, and a few days later Mrs. Thompson succumbed to her dreadful injuries.

Mrs. Simpson's At Home.

The "At Home" held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Simpson on New Year's night was eminently enjoyed by the large number who attended. The programme was impressive and included several high-class selections, both musical and literary, rendered by Misses Stevenson, Winnie Ostrander, Simpson, Mrs. Tapley, Messrs. Ball, Lang, Watkins, Fleming, Rev. Wm. Watson and others. Some amusing parlor games were introduced and heartily entered into. The "At Home" was given in aid of the funds of the Church of St. John the Baptist.

Royal Templars.

On Tuesday evening last the officers for the current quarter were installed by Grand Concllor Stacey assisted by the Rev. Mr. Smith. The ceremony prescribed by the ritual is solemn and impressive. There was a large attendance of members. This society is increasing its membership with wonderful rapidity, and much good work is being done by the "gold cure" department.

The contest which has been in issue for the past six months was terminated. Miss May McDougall captained one side and Miss McBride the opposite for that period. Each captain took charge of the literary programme on alternate evenings during the contest.

A schedule of marks was arranged for each literary or musical contribution including so much for attendance and so much for every new member brought in by either side. For instance, a new member counted 20 marks, a recitation 10, a speech 5 to 10, a vocal selection 7, a musical selection 7, majority of attendance at each meeting 8, and so on.

The result of this contest tended much to increase the membership, and at the same time provided an excellent entertainment.

The newly installed Select. Concllor, Mr. Nelson, announced that the contest had been won by Miss McDougall's side by a considerable majority. The losing side are under a penalty of providing the victors with a substantial repast and literary entertainment which will be given in Russell Hall sometime during the present month.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a perfect remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall, Moose Jaw, on Saturday, January 12th, 1895, at 1 p.m.

J. E. Annable, Sec'y-Treas.

H. McDOUGALL

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Cedar Posts for Fencing.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,

COR. MAIN & RIVERS STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

Fruit and Ornamental Catalogues FREE.

Before placing your order for nursery stock, send for our illustrated and descriptive catalogue, FREE.

We carry a hardy line of stock for Manitoba.

Correspondence Solicited.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

Nursery men, Toronto, Ont.

The largest nurseries in the Dominion—over seven hundred acres.

CALL AND SEE MY X'MAS

• Stock of •

Choice Candies

—AND—

Candy Toys.

Also Cigars of the best brands.

El Padre Pins, El Padre, Crusaders and other domestic brands.

Thos. Healey.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET, WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.